DECEMBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,479—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Glentromie"—, "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"— } Rs. 21 to Rs. 32-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...OUS improvements having been made ...r convenience and comfort of Passen... *the second saloon*, special attention is ... *advantageous terms* on which *excellent* ...o and from Europe can now be obtained.

...ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Brigson	14th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	870	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4153	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3827	640	L. H. Mounie	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the sleeping cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

...els.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
...	4203	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.
...	4199	800	W. Barratt	20th ,,
				1889
...PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
...HANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
26th November, 1888.

...ZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
...A RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, ...ES, and from GENOA on dates given below. ...to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 350, and Rs. 190 ...t, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive ...ewing.
...ssengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LON...ON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the ...andbooks.
...Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates ...families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV :

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
...INGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1888.	
...co. RAEBULINO	5,000	800	10th ,,	20th Jan. 1889.
...RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	10th Feb. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged ...50 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In ...of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA .. on the 8th Dec. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th Nov 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	1,200	600	9th Dec. 1889.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	1,600	650	5th Jan.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Radonicich	3,800	150	14th Dec. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!
1888-89

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.
PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.
REGISTERS for BOOKING in advance, always kept.
RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS arranged for promptly.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.
PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.
STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	20th Dec. 1888.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. 1889.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
These following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

				1888.
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	13th Dec. 1889.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	15th Jan.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,000	400	25th Jan.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
...MENIA	Geo. Read	3385	480	30th Nov.
...SIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

...h Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and every comfort for First-Class Passeng
...r further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
...mbay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger S. Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 3,050 tons, Captain Wm. M. GREIVE, will sail from Bombay for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 11th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

... & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
...ARY SURGEONS
...INATION CERTIFICATES,

...nation and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5.
...ery on Commission sale, Rs. 25
... horse-keeper. Commission on ... Rs. 17. Up-country commissions ...ing of horses will meet our best ... to single and double harness ...5; double, Rs. 10. The Horse ...nagement of a thoroughly ...and every class of shoeing

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th December, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahasein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

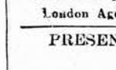
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 3rd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES N. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME,
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON,
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAPES,
NUTS,
STILTON CHEESE,
GORGONZOLA CHEESE,
Are now in stock

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OX TONGUES! OX TONGUES!!

PRESERVED IN TINS, VERY HANDY
FOR PICNICS, &c., &c., &c.

	Rs.	a.
American Lunch Tongue ... per tin	1	10
Sandringham Lunch ... ,,	1	0
Ox Tongue, dried, in tin ... each	5	8
Ox Tongue, in Jelly, ready for table ,,	6	0
Ox Tongue, Prime, Pic Nic ... per tin	2	2
Ox Tongue Paysandu ... ,,	2	2

STORE LISTS ON APPLICATION FREE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.
The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.
It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.
It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMES McCABE'S WATCHES.

A few WATCHES of the above make in Gold and Silver Cases

ARE NOW FOR SALE.

Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.
BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all ENAMELLED WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., MEDOWS STREET.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all TOYS and FANCY GOODS, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all CONFECTIONERY, BON-BONS and CRACKERS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, 'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on FAMILY COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888. Rare chance for those who wish to have a good Kitchener.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re. 1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,, 1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,, 0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,, 0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

FACTS!

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155 out of 156
BICYCLE	97 ,, 153
TANDEMS	8 ,, 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, our of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA ON PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & CO. Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION, in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the Leadig Houses in London, Paris, and Vienna.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets	35 to	40
Brooches	12	15
Brooch and Earrings	40	50
Collar Studs	5	10
Compasses	17	70
Crosses	50	70
Demi Suites	40	300
Diamond Studs	125	150
Earrings	12	400
Fichu Brooches	12	100
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	70	200
Gold Studs	12	18
Gold Mounted Scent Bottles	18	to 20
Ladies' Chains	80	150
Ladies' Collarettes	150	250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings	40	500
Ladies' Necklets	150	250
Lockets and Earrings	150	300
Lockets	40	500
Masonic Charms	20	30
Necklets	150	250
Pearl Ear Studs	30	60
Pearl Studs	108	120
Pencil Cases	25	100
Pen and Pencil Cases	40	to 100
Pen Holders	16	30
Pin and Stud	70	90
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20	30
Scarf Pins	8	100
Scarf Rings	25	60
Sleeve Links	30	60
Solitaires	27	40
Studs and Links	50	80
Tooth Picks	18	35
Trinkets	15	40
Wedding Rings	18	25

SILVERWARE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Babies' Bells and Whistles	8 to	25
Bouquet Holders		
Card Cases	27	60
Christening Presents	8	150
Cigar Cases	78	180
Children's Mugs	45	60
Cigarette Cases	31-8	55
Coffee or Ice Spoons	45	55
Compasses	5	8
Flasks	60	to 80
Fruit Spoons	50	90
Goblets	110	200
Knives	12	20
Match Boxes	10	20
Match Boxes Enamelled	10-8	30
Muffineers	40	65
Napkin Rings	31-8	40
Pap Bowls	84	100
Salt Cellars	80	to 140
Scent Bottles	18	40
Snuff Boxes	50	60
Sugar Basins	80	110
Tea Services	200	250
Tea Spoons	50	60
Tobacco Boxes	40	50
Toilet Bottles	10-8	30
Whistles	6	10

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Albert Chains	9	to 22-8
Bracelets	4	45
Brooches	4	20
Brooches and Earrings	12-8	25
Cigar Cutters	7	12
Collar Studs	1-2	2
Demi Suites	12-8	25
Earrings	3	10
Fichu Brooches	6	to 10
Ladies' Chains	9	12-8
Ladies' Collarettes	40	55
Ladies' Necklets	20	55
Lockets and Earrings	18	25
Lockets	8	25
Necklets	15	55
Pen and Pencil Cases	10	15
Pencil Cases	5	to 20
Rings	3-8	4-8
Scarf Pins	2	6
Sleeve Links	5	7
Solitaires	4	8
Studs and Links	9	12
Toothpicks	2	5
Wealemefnas	9	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

MORENAS & COMPANY.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,

COMPRISING

ALBUMS.—Plain, Floral, Musical, Scrap, Calf Bound, Plush, Leather Mounted, Shield Corners, Full Cabinet, Morocco, Nickle-Mounted.

Animals
Albums
Aluminium Pencils
Alliance Desk
Amber (real) Cigar Holders
Brushes
Bells
Balls
Cricket Sets
Cabinet Goods
Card Cases
Corks
Charms—Gold and Silver
Cash and Jewel Cabinet
Cigarette Cases
Cigar Holders
Cash Boxes
Combs
Comb Cleaners
Dolls
Dressing Cases (Lady's and Gent's)
Desks
Etui Cases
Fans
Frames
Flasks
Gold and Silver Charms
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes
Guard Rings
Glove Stretchers—Ivory
Hand Bags (Leather, Plush)
Hand Mirrors
Half Sainr Mother-o-Pearl
Inkstand
Jewel Cases
Lava Tobacco Jars
Lamps
Match Stand
Musical Tops
Monochrome Companions
Sandalwood Cigar Holders
Pen and Pencil Cases
Purses—Lock
Morocco Leather
Russia Leather
Limp
Fitted
Russia Leather with cases
Plush Bags
Pocket Books
Perfumery
Porcelain Slates
Penholders
Powder Boxes (great variety)
Pearl Frames, Hand Mirrors
Photo Frames
Quill Tooth Picks
Reticules
Sampling Ropes
Stationery Cases
Saltcerry of every description
Scent Cases
Scent Bottles
Scarf Pins all sizes at Gold
Scissors
Scrap Albums
Soap Boxes
Skin Horses
Tea Caddies
Tooth Brushes
Tortoiseshell Card Cases
Telescopic Silver Pencils
Toilet Bottles
Toilet Cases
Tobacco Jars
Thimbles (Silver)
Velvet Photo Frames
Work Boxes
Wickerwork Baskets
Whistles—Silver
German Silver
Wine and Spirit Flasks
Walking Sticks (Silver Collars)

FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 8 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 4 each.
MUSICAL DECANTERS AND INKSTANDS.
ELECTROPLATED WARES.
LEATHER GOODS.
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
TRICYCLE HORSES.
SPEAKING ANIMALS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS
CUTLERY.
SMOKER REQUISITES.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY. PORT. CHAMPAGNE. BEER.
WHISKEY. SHERRY. HOCK. STOUT.
OLD TOM AND GIN. CLARET. MOSELLES. LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.
OILMANSTORES.
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
APRICOT. WHITE PEARS.
GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS.
CHERRY. PEACHES.
In cases of about eight pounds, or Re. 1-12 per lb.
FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
CONFECTIONERY:
A Choice Collection and Great Variety.
PRALINES A LA ROSE. PRALINES VANILLE. ARGENTIS.
FONDANTS. CHOCOLATE CREAM. AMENDES SURFINE.
NOUGATINES. APRICOTINES. LEGUMES.
LIQUEUR LOZENGES. DRAGEES PARISIENNES.
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
BOILED CONFECTIONERY. LOZENGES.
DROPS & TABLETS. TOFFEE, BUTTER SCOTCH.
GELATINE GOODS.
TURKISH DELIGHTS. PRUNES.

MORENAS & COMPANY,

15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.
Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.
TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

THE
"THE MOST HONOURABLE" ! RECEPTION ! "THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE"

DRESS HATS, LATEST SHAPES.		GLOVES AND TIES.	
Best Silk, Extra quality	Rs. 14 to 16	White Kid Gloves	Rs. 2-8 and 3-8
Best Opera, Self-closing	,, 16	Light French Grey	Rs. 3-8
Tall Drab, Fine Felt	,, 12 to 14	White Dress Ties	As. 8
Tall Light Beaver, New Colour	,, 14 to 16	Light ,, ,, (Silk)	Rs. 2-0
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DRAB FELT HELMETS (The New Dress) Rs. 18 to 20.

12½ per cent. Cash Discount. ALL THE ABOVE ARE NEW GOODS. 2 annas in the Rupee.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTATIONS.

A large and varied selection,
CHRISTMAS WINES AND SPIRITS
Imported direct from the Growers
CHRISTMAS OILMAN'S STORES
Fresh stock from well-known makers
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A heavy stock on hand
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Too numerous to mention
CHRISTMAS GLASSWARE
Novel and various in design
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Unsurpassed for durability
CHRISTMAS JEWELLERY
Quality and price are worth attention

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AMMUNITION,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER 1888
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR 6 NIGHTS ONLY,
MONDAY 3RD TO SATURDAY 8TH.
MISS JEWEL DEANE'S
BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY,
Kindly Assisted by the Officers of the Garrison.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Look out for "ALADDIN."

PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance 9 p. m.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY'S FIRST CONCERT
OF 1888-89,
will be given in the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1888,
AT 9 P.M.
Further details hereafter.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

ANNUAL BALL, TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, 7th December, at 9 p.m.
MEMBERS requiring Tickets for themselves or Friends are requested to apply to the
HONORARY SECRETARY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage and in the presence of
T. E. THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN,
AND
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
In aid of
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.
Scenes from
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
AND
"THE FIRST NIGHT."
Lieut.-Col. Cowper, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R.E., Mr. T. LeMesurier, Mr. Twiss, R.E., Mr. Buck, Mr. Prescott-Decie, R.A., Mr. Wilson, R.E., Mr. Goring Jones, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Ross and Mrs. Cowper.

Boxes, to admit 4, Rs. 16 and Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4, can be reserved at Messrs. SOUSDY and Co.'s Ld.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "MERKA," 1056 tons, Captain Abbasson, sails as above on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents

S.S. EDEN HALL, ARRIVED 30TH NOV., 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chalked or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th Nov., 1888.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF CARTHAGE," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th November, 1888.

LETTS'S DIARIES,
CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES,
LETTS'S DIARIES,
FOR 1889.
Pocket, Scribbling, Rough, and Office Diaries.
Diaries of all Sizes and Descriptions.
COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
HUNDREDS OF NEW DESIGNS AT ALL PRICES
From Annas 2 and upwards
ALSO
BASEL MISSION CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
☞ Please note the last day for sending Cards to friends to England is 7th December.
COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AJMERE-MERWARA.
EXCISE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXISTING FORM of the exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and SELLING COUNTRY SPIRIT and of EXTRACTING and SELLING TODDY in the Districts of Ajmere-Merwara will expire on the 31st March 1889, and that SEALED TENDERS for the farm for a period of three years from the 1st April 1889, will be received by the Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere, up to 5 p.m. on the 15th February 1889.
Full particulars as to the form of license to be given and the conditions to be observed by the Licensee can be obtained on application to the Collector.
The Government will not undertake to accept the highest or any other tender.
A. P. THORNTON, Major,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmere-Merwara.
Ajmere, 27th November, 1888.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge:—
SAMUEL WILSON BAKER, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Kherwadi.
LUXIMI, (widow of Cashi Mohan) late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
GOMERSEY PREM[illegible] of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
JAMES WALTER V[illegible] late Driver, North-Western Railway, Sibi.
ASSAH, woman late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
JOHN MILLER, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway.
ELLEN LEE, late of Ahmedabad, European Inhabitant.
FRANK LEE, late Engineer in the Sarabhai Maganbhai Mills, Ahmedabad.
CHARLES, JOHNSON, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Nerdu.
J. R. ALLEN, late Sub Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, Bombay.
HENRY MARKS, late Sub-Contractor, Tansa Water Works.
FREDERICK LAWLEY, late European Assistant to Messrs. Batliwan and Co., Bombay.
JAMES EDWARD HOLMES, late Carding and Spining Master, Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Broach.
FREDERICK SCHULER LEACOCK, late Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Her Majesty's 5th Bombay Light Infantry at Baroda.
ALBERT CHARLES SMITH, late Fireman, North-Western Railway, Sibi.
W. A. LECKEY, late Driver, North-Western Railway, Sibi.
All persons having claims against, being undebted to, or holding property belonging to the above named estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
LEWIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 1st December 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on Monday, the 10th December, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget Transfers, sanctioned up to 28th instant.
2. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Standing Committee, to the outlay of Rs. 1,238-12 to provide for the cost (1) of Establishment up to the end of current year for the inspection and verification of weights and measures and (2) of the purchase of plant for the Establishment.
The Corporation will also be asked to sanction the levy of fees for such verification as per details circulated to members.
3. Sanctioned to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 144-15-0, being the book value of certain Stationary destroyed by white ants.
4. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 1,488-8-7, being the book value of 22 bullocks and 1 horse that died were destroyed or sent to Pinjrapole during the quarter ending 31st August, 1888.
5. Notice of motion from Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq., to the effect, that Mr. F. W. Stevens, the Architect of the Municipal Office, be requested to provide for cost of lighting the Corporation Hall, with the view to allow of meetings of the Corporation being held in the evening.
6. Sanction to be asked to the lying out of the Tulsi pipe line from the junction of DeLisle and Carroll Roads, southwards towards Fergusson Road, as the line of a future public thoroughfare at the cost of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited, in order to give access to their mills in view of the said thoroughfare being eventually made to form part of the public road.
7. Notices from Dr. R. N. Khory, of intention to move that, Government be informed that the Corporation are now preferred to take over entire charge of the management and maintenance of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital that the Corporation will appoint a Committee for the management of the Institution, and that the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation will be prepared to approved of the grand for the Hospital being increased from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 80,000 for the ensuing year to provided for the pay of the Medical Staff.
8. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a return showing the number of new properties assessed, &c., for the quarter ending 30th September, 1888.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, November 30, 1888.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, up to noon of THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1888, for the supply of small stores, oils, tallow, waste, &c., required for the use of this Railway during the calender year 1889.
Forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on application to the Chief Storekeeper of the line on payment of rupees two.
Tenders may be for the whole or part of the stores required.
Each Tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 200 as earnest money which will be forfeited, if the person whose Tender is accepted fails to fulfil the conditions of his Tender. Tender which are not accompanied with earnest money will not be considered.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for small stores" and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of a Tender.
T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Nagpur, 28th November, 1888.

BANKS,

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—37, THREADNEE E STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes; Indian and Chinese Curios; Benares Brass Ware; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.
Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.
WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers,

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.
ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.
IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those who to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE.
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned begs to notify that owing to the death of Mr. Wilson Bell, he has, under instructions from the BOARD, assumed charge of the duties of Agent of the Company in India until further notice.
HENRY CONDER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 27th November 1888.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

WITH effect from 4th December, this line of Railway will be OPENED, as Broad Gauge from NAGPUR to RAIPUR. For particulars as to Rates and Fares see published Rate Lists dated 3rd November, which can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.
By Order,
J. W. HARTLY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Nagpur, 24th November, 1888.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of HORIZONTAL COMPOUND COMMON CONDENSING ENGINES, may be seen at work at the Svadeshi Mills, at Coorla. Further particulars may be learned and offers for its purchase will be received at our Office.
TATA & SONS,
Agents,
Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are speedily situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

CAWNPORE.

TALLOW AND BRUSH MANUFACTORY COMPANY, COOPERGUNG, CAWNPORE.
ARE prepared to supply best refined WHITE TALLOW BANNISTER BRUSHES, Wheel Brushes, Card Brushes, Broom Brushes, Horse Brushes, and every other kind of Brushes, made to order at most reasonable rates, special rates to dealers and large consumers. For rates and circulars, address
F. M. MEHTA & Co.
Coopergung, Cawnpore.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
ASSURANCES GRANTED on European Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.
For particulars apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE "BROWN-CONSTABLE" CHANGING BAG PATENTED. The Greatest Boon ever yet offered to the Professional or Amateur.
No. 1. Size for whole plates, weighs about 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 16.
No. 2.—Size for 10 by 8 up to 12 by 10, weighs about 10 lbs Price, Rs. 24.
Apply, by money order, to
COLONEL CONSTABLE,
10, Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary (they (the opinions) will be sent by post on receipt of an ana stamp). But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Erection of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY the 8th December 1888, at the Office of the Company, No. 87, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohla.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (2,000) two thousand.
Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, L. C. E., 28, Meadow Street, Fort.
Copies of Form of Tender, conditions of contract and specifications of works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, November, 1888.

B. B. AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on MONDAY, the 17th December next, for the Supply of Castor Oil required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1889.
Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which the Tender will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.
Tender should be superscribed, "Tender for Castor Oil" and a deposit of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand must accompany the Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.
If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company" and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the Castor Oil to be supplied; or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.
The Agent does not b'nd himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for the Twelve months commencing the first day of February, 1889, estimated at 255 tons.
Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN BIRKBECK of Cravenbank Settle Yorkshire, and MARGARET ISABELLA SEDGWICK, of Thornshall Sedbergh, Yorkshire, in England: Trustees of the Estate of the late JANE SEDGWICK, have CONVEYANCED for the SALE of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest, to or in respect of the same by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within one month from the date hereof to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office in Rampart Row, Mellor's Building, Fort, Bombay, in default whereof reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived. All that piece of land with the three several dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the east and north-east of Rampart Row, and on the south side of Military Squire Lane, in the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Fort, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and sixty-two square yards and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Nos. 92, 93, 95 and 96, Collector's new Nos. 4693, old Survey Nos. 1463, 1464, 1484, and now Survey No. 9182, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under Nos. 7 and 12 but now under Ward Nos. 1203 and 1133, and street Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 149, Esplanade Road, which said piece of land and premises are bounded on the north by Military square, aforesaid, on the east partly by the property of Awad bin Omeer Sultan Nawaz Jung, partly by the property of Sir Din-haw Manockjee Petit, and partly by the property of Pirozbai, daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy First Baronet, on the west and South-west formerly by Rampart Row, aforesaid now Esplanade Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the late firm of Messrs. Fle'cher and Smith, Solicitors, Captain Blackmore, N. J. Abraham, and others and are now in that of Sassoon Jacob David and others.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1888.
ARDESIR HORMUSJEE DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

WIN[illegible]

PRIC[illegible]
at [illegible]

Eugene [illegible]
Ernest [illegible]
Charles [illegible]
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore Memorial Fund Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, maidan, 5-30 p. m.
Band, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bormida (s), from Hongkong; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; City of Carthage (s), Glasgow; and Assyria (s), Buseh and Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Armenia (s), for Marseilles; Maharaja (s), and Chanda (s), Calcutta and Coast; Tanjore (s), Aden and Jeddah; and Hydaspes (s), Venice and Brindisi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Carthage entered, and the s. s. Armenia left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bormida entered the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th ult. was 52,872 maunds, and in money Rs. 16,152.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Reverend E. T. Beatty, Secretary to the Army Temperance Society, will preach on behalf of that Society, in the Cathedral to-morrow evening, at 6 p.m.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—To-morrow (Advent Sunday) and until further notice there will be service in All Saint's Church, on Sundays, at 11. a.m., consisting of Morning Prayer and Sermon.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Presents of fruit, flowers, illustrated papers, books, and old clothes, if sent to the physician in charge will be thankfully acknowledged by the honorary secretary of the Endowment Fund.

GOVERNMENT AND ITS SERVANTS.—The inhabitants of Kapadvanj have petitioned the Commissioner, N.D., to allow Mr. Gopalshanker Venishanker to remain in his present position as second-class magistrate in that town.

LOST.—Eduljee Jamsetjee, living in Churney Road, has requested to the police the loss of a purse containing five guineas and Rs. 2-8 in cash somewhere between Mombadevie and the Crawford Market, on Thursday last.

ALLEGED THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. W. R. Bains, a clerk on board the s. s. Commilla, reported to the Water Police, on Thursday, that a silver watch with gold chain attached had been taken from his cabin on the night of the 15th instant while the vessel was lying in Bombay harbour.

BURGLARY IN ABDOOL RAHIMON STREET.—The shop of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, a hardware dealer in Abdool Rahimon Street, was entered on Wednesday night last through a window opening on to a sweeper's passage. The drawers of his desk were forced open, but fortunately there was nothing in them that the burglars could make away with.

FALL FROM A WINDOW AND NARROW ESCAPE.—A girl, named Kesorbai, aged about four years, accidentally fell out of a window from the third storey of a house in Borah Street, on Thursday last. She rather surprised a man who was passing at the time, however, by coming down on the top of him. This broke the girl's fall, and she escaped with a slight injury to her head.

POCKET PICKING AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—Abdool Soobratee a, man having no fixed place of residence, was yesterday charged by Inspector Dolan, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse containing a gold earring, valued at Rs. 4, from the pocket of Rama Gungajee, a domestic servant living at Kalbadevie, while he was at the Victoria Gardens, on Thursday last. Soobratee was arrested while in the act of removing the purse from the pocket of the complainant. The accused, being convicted, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS :—The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5 30 o'clock :—

March.....Joseph my Benjamin .....W. Neuzerling.
Overture.....Im Italienischen Style ...Schubert.
Valse .....The Maid of the Mill..... Liddell.
Selection .....La Mascotte.....Andran.
Quadrille ...Pantomime .....C. Coote.
Galop .....Wonnetrunken.....C. Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COMMUNICATIONS IN SALSETTE:—A correspondent writes :—It gives me much pleasure to mention that the work of restoring the road leading to the Ambavni Creek in Salsette which, was washed away by the sea, has been taken in hand. The remarks in your paper have greatly contributed to this, and the work appears to be strong and on a higher level than the old. I desire your permission to observe that the width of the said road is too narrow to conveniently allow of two carts to pass at a time, and I am afraid if this point is not attended to, accidents will occur.

THE THEFT OF GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.—A correspondent writes :—I shall truly feel obliged by your allowing me to point out an error, that has appeared in your issue of to-day. Under the heading "Theft of Government Notifications," the accused David Elias, who has been found guilty and sentenced to 6 months' hard labour by the Presidency Magistrate, has been represented to be a Beni-Israelite, which is not true. David Elias is not a Beni-Israel, but a member of the Jewish community of Cochin. The Cochin Jews, I may add, are quite a distinct class of the widely-scattered race, and except as regards the religion, they have nothing in common with a "Beni-Israelite."

AN OLD THIEF IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—Gopal Luximon was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. F. Ryan, with stealing a pair of shoes, valued at Re. 1, the property of Pindoo Bhiccajee, a dook labourer, living at Oomercarry. The complainant, it appears, visited the Albert Museum in the Victoria Gardens on Thursday, and before entering the premises, took off his shoes and left them at the doorway, whence they were removed by accused. He was in the act of walking off with his stolen property, when he was arrested by a policeman. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, two bullock reklah drivers, named Raja Noorain, and Ally Ahmed Currem, were charged, at the instance of Inspector Chislett, before Mr. P. Ryan, with driving their vehicles on Thursday night in a rash and negligent manner at Queen's Road, without taking any due precaution for the safety of persons passing on that Road; and Abdool Hoosain Jafferjee and eight other Borahs who occupied the two reklahs with aiding and abetting the drivers in the commission of the said offence. The reklah drivers on being requested by a policeman to reduce their speed, paid no attention, but instructed by the Borahs who occupied the two reklahs, increased their speed instead. They were subsequently arrested with the assistance of some of the townspeople, but not without difficulty. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Dorabjee Sorabjee, an old convict, was yesterday charged, before Mr. Hamilton, by Constable Saunderson, with stealing a silver watch and chain. The prisoner, at nine o'clock yesterday morning went into the house of Hurrivallabdas Nagardass, a Bania, on the pretence of asking for a broker who, he said, lived in the house. While questioning the man, the accused looked about him in a suspicious manner, and in the temporary absence of the Bania, who retired on telling him that the person he was inquiring for did not live there, snatched a watch and chain that was hanging on the wall. The Bania returning to see what the time was, and missing the watch, at once suspected the accused. When taxed with the theft the accused denied the charge, but as he was about to be searched, he admitted having taken the watch and chain, at the same time begging to be forgiven, as he was an old man. Owing to the prisoner having undergone various terms of imprisonment extending to over sixteen years in all, the Magistrate committed him to the next Sessions.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Superintendent MacDermott charged Gabriel Lopez, a Goanese, with assault. Mr. Jefferson, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the complainant. From the evidence of the latter, it appeared that on Thursday evening he had returned to his house in Frere Road from the Band-stand with a friend named Allifray, and as they got out of the carriage the accused used some abusive language and attempted to strike Allifray. The complainant prevented the accused from harming his friend, when Lopez turned from Allifray, and assaulted him with a flint stone inflicting a severe wound on the head. Lopez was seized on the spot, and handed over to the police. Mr. Jefferson explained, as a reason for the unprovoked assault, that Allifray believed he had a number of enemies whom he supposed had paid the accused to assault him, and the complainant, Hasan, had suffered while interfering to protect his friend. In defence Lopez said he was drunk on Thursday evening, and had no recollection of the affair. Mr. Hamilton, in sentencing him to three months' hard labour, remarked that the excuse was a foolish one, for drunken people could not be allowed to commit such assaults with impunity.

PRACTICAL JOKE ON A POLICEMAN.—Inspector George yesterday charged Shaikchand Manekbhai, a gorawallah, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing five books of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Mr. Holland, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police. Superintendent MacDermott, who placed the facts of the case before the Court, stated that Mr. Holland lived in a tent near the Cooperage, and on the 22nd of November, while absent from Bombay, left a railway policeman in charge of his tent that night. The accused entered the tent that night while the policeman was asleep and removed five books from a table which he kept till the following morning, and then he replaced them. The next night, encouraged by his success of the previous night, it seemed the gorawallah entered the tent and, it is believed, burst open a despatch-box from which, however, nothing was taken. The following morning the policeman noticed the box and arrested the gorawallah, on whom this suspicions fell. Mr. Holland was communicated with, and on his return to Bombay found that nothing had been stolen. In defence the accused averred that he had had no intention of stealing the books, but had only played a practical joke on the policeman who was always asleep at his post, but he denied having broken open the despatch-box. The magistrate was inclined to believe the story told by the accused, and refused to entertain any alternative charge of mischief or trespass. The circumstances were suspicious, but there was not sufficient evidence on which to convict the accused, and his worship ordered his discharge.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 30.

(Before the Chief JUSTICE and Mr. Justice SCOTT)

THE KHOJA PARTITION SUIT.

CASSUMBHOY AHMEDBHOY *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

MR ANDERSON, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhur, and Jamsetjee, on behalf of the first defendant and appellant, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the appeal until after the vacation on the ground that the printed books of the appeal, which had been in the hands of the printer for some time, were not ready.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the plaintiff and first respondent, opposed the application on the ground that his client was starving, as he had been kept out of his monies.

The Hon. Mr. Telang instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, for the second defendant, supported Mr. Inverarity's opposition.

After some discussion, their lordships adjourned the hearing of the appeal till the 23rd January next.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

THE FLORIO RUBATTINO COMPANY *vs.* THE BOMBAY AND PERSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs in this case claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 15,000 for damages sustained by them, owing to a breach of contract by the defendants to carry 500 pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah. Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

In April, 1888, the plaintiffs had an opportunity of booking pilgrims from Singapore to Jeddah *via* Bombay, with power to tranship at Bombay. The plaintiffs steamer Stura was available at Singapore, but they were unwilling to convey the pilgrims therein further than Bombay, and accordingly entered into negotiations with the defendants for the conveyance of the pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah. Defendants agreed to carry the 500 pilgrims per steamer Mobile, which was to be ready on the 3rd May 1888 at the rate of Rs. 26 per pilgrim, when the Stura arrived from Singapore. It was also agreed that, should the plaintiffs succeed in getting more than 17½ dollars for certain passages, the amount above that sum should be equally shared with the defendants. The plaintiffs, however, did not get more than 17½ dollars. On this agreement being entered into, and as the Mobile was not to be ready till the 3rd May 1888, the plaintiffs arranged for the Stura to arrive in Bombay, not before the 1st May 1888. She accordingly left Singapore on the 16th April, and arrived in Bombay on the 1st May, with about 600 pilgrims. Plaintiffs having written to the defendants, the latter replied that they were bound to take the 500 pilgrims on board, if required, on the 3rd May. As a matter of fact, the Mobile was not ready to take the pilgrims on board on or on the 3rd May; and the plaintiffs had to land the pilgrims, instead of transhipping them. They gave notice to the defendents that they would have to bear the expenses incurred after 3rd May in sheltering and feeding the 500 pilgrims. Defendants repudiated such liability, representing that they were prepared to take the pilgrims on board according to the agreement. On the 3rd May, however, they refused to receive on board any of the pilgrims on the pretext that, as there had been a case of small-pox on board the Stura during the voyage to Bombay, they were justified in refusing to carry out the agreement. The plaintiffs charged, however, that the real reason was that the rate of passage for pilgrims had very much gone up by the 3rd May, and also that the Mobile was not ready. On the following day, the plaintiffs pointed out the insufficiency of the reasons given for breaking the agreement, and gave formal notice that, unless the pilgrims were taken, they would have to send them on board the Stura and charge defendants with the difference between the contract rate, and the then current rate per person, and all other damages sustained by plaintiffs by reason of the breach of contract. The defendants absolutely refused to carry any of the pilgrims on the steamer Stura on the ground that there had been small-pox amongst them. Plaintiffs had eventually to convey the 500 pilgrims to Jeddah in their own steamer, the Stura. It was urged that the defendants were not justified in refusing to carry the pilgrims. The taking of the pilgrims was, as it were, a joint venture; and even if there had been danger of small-pox, the defendants were not justified in their refusal. There was, however, no such danger. The health authorities examined the pilgrims; and neither they nor the Customs authorities had any objection to their proceeding in the Mobile, or afterwards in the Stura. In fact, during the voyage to Jeddah, there was not a single case of small-pox on board. The Mobille went to Jeddah on the 14th May with pilgrims at a much higher rate of passage than the Rs. 26 contracted for with the plaintiff's. The plaintiffs estimated their damages at Rs. 15,000, made up of the difference per head between the contract rate and the current rate for each of the 500 passengers, and of the expenses incurred in consequence of the detention of the pilgrims in Bombay after the 3rd May.

For the defendants, it was submitted that, according to the true construction of the contract, they were not bound to ship or carry 500 out of a larger number of pilgrims brought from Singapore, but that they were only bound to carry a single lot of 500 pilgrims. They further said that they did not contract to carry the [500 pilgrims offered to be shipped by the plaintiffs. Among the large number of pilgrims brought by the Stura, several cases of small-pox had been raging, some of which resulted in the deaths of the victims; and the 500 pilgrims had been in close contact with the sufferers, so as to have been likely to catch the contagion. Fresh cases were breaking out among them at the very time the defendants were required to ship them. Under the circumstances, they contended they were not bound to carry the pilgrims. They denied that the Mobile was not ready on the 3rd May, or that the plaintiffs had sustained any damages. They could have avoided all damages, if they chose, by accepting the defendants' offer made in their letter of the 5th May 1888.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

AN ORDER FOR COMMISSION.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, at the High Court on Thursday last, the case of Mankaram Surajram *vs.* Narandas Kaliandas and Devidas Harivalubdas, came on for hearing and final disposal. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendents.

The facts of the case appear in the plaint which seeks to set aside a voluntary deed of 23rd June 1887, made between the plaintiff on the one part, and the defendants on the other part, and in which the plaintiff prays that the said deed may be declared to be nul and void, and may be set aside on the alleged grounds of undue influence, misrepresentation and mistake, absence of independent advice and inability to understand the nature and contents of the document. The defendants had not filed their written statement (though the same was acknowledged at the Court to be a fortnight overdue) on account of the absence of the defendant's counsel at Poona. Though the matter had come before his Lordship for hearing and final disposal, Mr. Russel said that a Judge's summons had been taken out in the matter by plaintiff's Solicitors to examine the plaintiff on Commission at Surat. Mr. Russel said that he had appeared that morning before Mr. Justice Bailley in Chambers to show cause against the summons.

Mr. Starling said that as the case was on the board, he was prepared to offer all evidence in Bombay.

His lordship decided that he himself would hear the summons, the consideration of which was then proceeded with.

Mr. Russel read the medical certificates of Surgeon-Major Hatch and Dr. Macanlal Umiashankar, who had gone to examine the plaintiff on behalf of the defendants, as also of Surgeon-Major K. S. Narinam, I.M.D., Civil Surgeon of Surat, under whose treatment the plaintiff has been for some time past, and of Surgeon Dimmock, of the Indian Medical Department, who had gone to Surat, to certify to the plaintiff's state of health on his behalf.

An affidavit of Mr. Jefferson, who was present at the Medical Examination of the plaintiff as his Solicitor, was also read, as also other affidavits which were filed on both sides showing the circumstances of the case, which were alleged to bear on the application for commission, and on the present condition of the plaintiff.

His Lordship said that he had only to consider the medical evidence as all he cared to know for the purposes of the summons was the plaintiff's condition of health.

After hearing Mr. Russel, who submitted various reasons why plaintiff should appear in Court in Bombay, his Lordship, without calling upon Mr. Starling to reply, decided that he was satisfied on the medical evidence, that it would be cruel to call upon the plaintiff to risk his life in coming to Bombay. His Lordship ordered a commission to issue on the District Judge of Surat, returnable within a fortnight, and adjourned the case to the first day after the Christmas vacation.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers proceeded by P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, Captain W. P. Thompson, to Brindisi yesterday :—Ven. Archdeacon Tribe, and L. Patit.

E COMPANY BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the result of the Wyer Cup competition held on the 30th November 1888 :—

		700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
No.	Rank and Names.			
1	Lce Corpl. W. Chitts.....	31	35	66
2	Sergt. L. Crowley	32	25	57
3	Sergt. M. Prescott.....	34	23	57
4	Sergt. A. S. Pittle.....	25	26	51
5	Vol. D. A. de Sylva	31	10	41
6	Vol. J. Brooks	32	9	41
7	Lce Corpl. A. R. Sharpe ...	23	11	34
			Grand Total...	347

THE BANDORA DOGS.

THE following memorial was recently addressed to the Municipality of Bandora, protesting against the proposal to impose a tax upon dogs :—

To the President of the Bandora Municipality.

Sir,—With reference to the Municipal Notice posted on the walls of houses in the bazaar, announcing that under section 21 of the District Municipal Act 6 of 1873, it is proposed to introduce a dog-tax at Bandora at Rs. 1 per dog per annum; and requesting that if there be any objection to the same, such objections should be lodged at the Municipal office within a fortnight from the date of the notice.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bandora, do hereby respectfully protest emphatically against the levying of such a tax in Bandora. The reason nor the necessity for introducing the same, not having been publicly declared to the people, we are unable to refute the grounds on which such a proposal has been made. However, we think it sufficient to state that there is great objection to its introduction for the following reasons :—

1. Assuming that the tax is levied as a protective measure against the danger of mad dogs getting about in the streets, we do not think that by this means it would diminish the risk of the danger of hydrophobia, as under any circumstances dogs would still be kept. The better method would be the one at present in force, viz., that of destroying all dogs found straying on the roads, without owners or collars, or causing them to be muzzled.

2. If dogs were not allowed to be kept by the poor classes, the security of the people would be endangered, because dogs are kept by them to serve as watchmen at night, and the absence of dogs in a village would increase suspicious characters lurking about the place, and robberies would be of more frequent occurrence. In fact, dogs rather act as an auxiliary to the police, and at present the most useful and reliable protection to poor people.

The imposition of a dog-tax will not tend to decrease the number of home-dogs, nor prevent hydrophobia, and poor people would sustain a great loss in being deprived of their dogs, as it would give thieves a better opportunity of getting at the homes of the people in the dead of night, when they are all fast asleep, a dog by barking at strollers gives the alarm and keeps people on the alert,—and very often, from the overcrowding in rooms the inmates of a house are obliged to keep their doors and windows open, to breathe the breath of life; in this case, if there were no dogs to give the alarm, a thief would, easily enter the house.

We do not think it advisable to be burdening people with many taxes, as it will set them against Municipal Government altogether, as being most obnoxious, and create ill-feeling among the people, and thereby hinder the cause of the improvement and sanitation of the place, which ought to be the chief and most important business of the Municipality.

Besides from time immemorial to the present day, such a tax was never introduced into India; at Calcutta and Madras there is no such tax, why should therefore Bombay be oppressed. If, as we understand, the proposal emanates from Government officials in the moffusil, and is being pressed on the Bandora Municipality, why cannot they resist it on the same grounds as the Bombay Municipality.

We, therefore, protest against the tax, as the people are too poor to bear of more taxation. The rich can afford to pay, but the poor cannot, and to be deprived of their dogs, will be a great hardship to them. We, therefore, beg that the Municipality will forward this protest to Government through the usual channel, and, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, advise the authorities not to press the matter, as it effects the pockets of the poor, and endangers the security of their person and property.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA,
and about 200 more signatures.

Bandora, 14th August, 1888.

To the above memorial the following answer has been sent by the President of the Municipality :—

Municipal Office, Bandora, 21st, Nov., 1888.]

Messrs. N. M. Lungrana and others.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter, dated 14th August last, protesting against the introduction of a dog-tax in Bandora, I have the honour to inform you that the Municipality having considered the tax unsuitable to the requirements of the public of this Municipality, and the matter having been referred to Government, they also have withheld their sanction.—Yours, &c.,

C. E. KANE, President,
Bandora Municipality.

MR. GINWALLA'S ADVICE TO THE DOCTORS.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA has taken the medical profession under his care. In a letter which he has addressed to us on the subject he says :—

It is a loud cry in Bombay that the Grant Medical College is turning out shoals of native medicoes every year, but what are they all to do, and where to practice in these days of cut-throat competition and respectable beggary. The brightest of native medical men are starving for work. They have either to choose between Government service on a hundred a month in an out of the way district, or to be catching flies in Bombay. Besides Government do not, and cannot find service for them all in these days. The best thing, then, for the young practitioners to do is to look the danger in the face and get to work in right earnest by cheapening themselves and their wares. Let them beat out of the field those old and pampered brother professionals—or pills as a wag calls them—and the favoured few, who have got as if it were the monopoly of the practice in Bombay and other cities by reducing their fees to one rupee or less, according to the known circumstances of the patient, and moderate their charges for medicines to a minimum, as most of the English medicines are very cheap. I know for certain that any one who has a right to call himself an L. M. and S. needs must charge two rupees and carry hire the least for a visit during the day, and of a night (and even some native doctors of standing visiting during the day) charge rupees five. Why? This is so extravagantly high in the case of a man, with a large family and small income, who would gladly pay one rupee or less for a visit two or three times a day, but might well grudge paying two rupees and extra for one visit, or rather let his dear ones die or suffer for want of money. Let them put aside all lofty ideas of being members of a high and liberal profession, all etiquette and false shame when there is an actual struggle for existence. What I mean to prove is, that degradation is far better than starvation. It is a clever dodge the old dogs of the profession (my friends Drs. Hojel and Bhalchandra who are at the top of the whole medical fraternity in the Bombay Presidency in their respective lines will excuse me for giving out my opinion freely and forcibly here) are playing the young ones; they keep the whole of the paying practice into their hands by constantly dinning into the ears of the young practitioners that, by reducing their fees and medical charges, they would simply be lowering themselves in the eyes of the public, and running down their profession, &c. All fiddlesticks! Not a bit of it. I say small profits and quick returns, as the shopkeepers say. As in every other walk of life nowadays, they must come down from their fancied lofty position, and look upon the profession as a sort of money-grabbing trade or mere shopping; and try to beat out their old and fat rivals from the field, and be of real service to the people at large. I say purposely the more doctors and hakims we have the better, because sufficient medicines and medical aid should be within the reach of the meanest and poorest, which I know, as a matter of fact, is not the case in Bombay and many other places. If many of these young men go to large cities and centres, and practice on their own account, and bring down their fees to a minimum, say, only half-a-rupee, or free, in many cases at first, and thus help to establish a name and practice for themselves, they are sure to succeed in the end. Some men who find it hard to pass a severe medical test in Bombay and who can scrape together, somehow, a few hundred rupees go to some out of the way College in Europe or to some Continental Colleges or Medical institutions where diplomas, we are told, are to be had for money, or to some Scotch or Irish University of whose existence no one has ever heard, and when they come out to India for practice they walk in the streets with a superfilious and solemn air, and seem to recognise no one, and nothing beyond their own mighty selves. They go on for years in the vain hope of getting practice some day or another, which in nine cases out of ten, they can hardly over get in Bombay. Perhaps this letter might be a bitter pill—for my young pills—to swallow, but I wish them well at heart, and sympathise with all their miseries and difficulties, and wish to relieve them as far as I can. I say, again, that the old doctors have feathered their nests pretty well, and have nothing to care for. They are secure in the possession of their loaves and fishes, and want to keep their brethren at the lowest rung of the ladder. My friends, do not think you will be outcaste from the profession, so far as the European members at least are concerned. You can tell them that if they, or the like of them, care not for you, you care very little for them and all their wise rules and etiquette. You want to live—so tell your old fat friends to live and let live. If the young doctors have once secured the confidence and support of their patients, and a little means and footing in their profession, they have little to fear from native or European of the "burrasahib" type. I say everything comes to him who waits and plods, and so it will be with my young friends the doctors.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted :—Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed furlough for one year. Mr. A. H. Collins is posted to Backergunge, on being relieved at Nuddea. Mr. G. E. Manisty is posted to Hazaribagh. Mr. G. Toynbee, Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, is allowed furlough for ten months. Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Assistant Commissioner on leave is posted to the Sudder station of the Darjeeling district. Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate Darjeeling, is transferred to Kurseong. Mr. J. H. Bernard is appointed to have charge of the Sowan sub-division of Sarun. Mr. S. L. Maddox is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Gya. Mr. C. Palit, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sealdah, is allowed special leave for three months. Mr. R. Castle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Dacca, and Mr. A. Shuttleworth, to Midnapore. Mr. S. J. Manock, Civil Medical Officer, Singbhoom, is allowed leave for three months.

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect destifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bottle, Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4

UDWARA RAILWAY STATION AND UDWARA ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In 1868 I applied to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company to cause a Railway Station to be built at, or near, the Udwara village, where there is one of the eldest Parsee Fire Temples, and I offered to bear the cost of the building myself, but, in 1869, the above Company declined my offer, and said that they would build the Udwara Station at their own expense, and I was recommended to make a road from the Udwara Railway Station to the village of Udwara at my expense. In 1870, by the kind support of Mr. T. C. Hope (now the Honourable Sir Hope) then the Collector of Surat, the road was constructed at my expense, and maintained by Government. Mr. Hope was pleased to name the road as "The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai Road," since 1870, an interval of nearly twenty years, a very great controversy regarding the condition of the said road had taken place, but to no effect. I was now offered a good opportunity to convert the old road into a metalled road, and I took advantage of it, and wrote a letter on the 12th November, 1888, to the Collector of Surat on the subject, who replied on the 23rd November, 1888. Copies of both these letters are herewith forwarded for publication.—Yours, &c.,

BYRAMJI NUSSERWANJI SERVAI.

Mazagon, Bombay, 19th November, 1888.

To A. W. Crawley Boevey, Esq., M. A., C. S., Collector and President, District Local Board, Surat :

SIR,—With reference to the semi-official correspondence which has recently taken place between Mr. Darashah Dossabhoy, Huzoor Deputy Collector of Surat, and my friend, Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalee, C. I. E., of this city, on the subject of the Udwara Road, I have the honour to state that on receipt of your official consent on behalf of Government, I am prepared in furtherance of the objects which I had in view when I constructed that Road to forward to you 4 per cent. Loan Paper of the Government of India for Rs. 12,5.0 (twelve thousand and five hundred) to be in my name, held in trust by the Accountant-General of Bombay, the interest of which shall be devoted annually towards the cost of repairs and maintenance of the said road. You are aware that in the year 1870 I caused to be constructed and handed over to Government at my own expense a road for light traffic between the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Station and the village of Udwara, which road, named after myself, still exists, and is in use. It will now be converted into a first-class metalled road, bearing my name in virtue of the agreement of 1870, between Government and myself.

The terms which I agree to found the above amount are as under :—

(a) Government to forthwith convert the existing road into a first-class metalled road, with permanent bridges, culverts, water-courses, side drains, &c. such as can be used without any difficulty by vehicles of every kind, and by animals and travellers on foot at all seasons of the year.

It is understood that Government will spend Rs. 20,000, or thereabouts on the new construction.

(b) That Government through the local Board shall undertake to maintain the road, and keep it at all seasons in efficient condition for traffic in perpetuity; and the interest of the Government Loan Paper for Rs. 12,500, given by me shall be handed over every year into the hands of such authorities as Government may direct, for payment towards the expenses of such maintenance, repairs, &c.

(c) That the road shall at all times bear the name "The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai Road," and that I shall be permitted at my own expense to place at both ends tablets regarding the same.

(d) That the road shall always remain free for public use, without any charge being made for the same, by way of toll-fees, or any other demand, for carriage carts or other means of conveyance, animals and people travelling with loads and merchandise or otherwise.—Yours, &c.,

BYRAMJI NUSSERWANJI SERVAI.

No 752 of 1888.

From A. W. Crawley Boevey, Esq, Collector and President, District Local Board, Surat.

To Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, Esq., Mazagon, Bombay, Surat, 23rd November, 1888.

Sir,—In acknowledging with thanks the receipt of your letter, dated 12th instant, offering under certain conditions for the maintenance of the road from Udwara railway station to the village of Udwara, a sum of Rs. 12,500 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, I have the honour to state that there is now no prospect of the road work being undertaken either by Government or the District Board as a famine relief work. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to accept the liberal offer made by you.—Yours, &c.,

A. W. C. BOEVEY,
Collector and President.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have given twenty-three instances of swindling, house-breaking by night, burglary, and highway robbery in my previous letters, and beg to give a few more instances which have occurred within six weeks of the murders committed at Dadar.

1. On Saturday, the 17th instant, between the hours of 1 and 2 in the morning a house, in course of construction, and situate near Poi Badri, Parel, was broken into. In the absence of any household goods and moveable property the burglars made away with a quantity of hardware and carpenters' tools that were kept in a room on the ground-floor.

2. The house of Jaya, woman, at Matoonga, was entered by removing Mangalore tiles from the roof on the night of the 12th instant. At first the burglars dug up the fire-place (following the belief among natives that ornaments, if concealed therein, would never be touched), and not finding anything, a box containing wearing apparel and Rs. 13 in cash were carried off. The box was found by the police next day a few paces from the house in a broken state. Before leaving the house, an attempt was made to gag the woman in order to search for ornaments on her person. This roused her, and a hue and cry was raised.

3. Entrance was effected in the hut of Ragoo Maloo, residing at Matoonga, by making a hole in the wall on the night of the 20th October last. The burglars succeeded in removing a box containing wearing apparel, Rs. 30 in cash, and Rs. 15 worth of ornaments. The box was found by the police the next day in a broken state in a field, a few paces from the hut.

4. Entrances for burglarious purposes by boring large holes in the walls were made the same night *simultaneously in four different houses* in Matoonga, viz., in Jetha Maharaja's Chawl, a potter's hut, opposite Mr. Chaves' bungalow, Wittoba Temple Chawl, and a hut in the compound of Dr. Battliwala's bungalow.

5. The latter place was a second time broken into on the night of the 24th instant.

6. The day of the Dadur murders, Mr. Bhasker's house, situate at Vadala, Matoonga, was broken into during the day, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 500 were stolen therefrom.

7. Cooking pots and wearing apparel were removed from the bungalow known as Peroshaw's Pottery Works, and the bungalows of the Maharaj and Mr. Vussonjee.

8. A few months back Dr. Batliwala's house was entered into, and large cooking pots of the collective value of Rs. 150 were stolen therefrom. I may here mention that the feeling of uneasiness and insecurity has so much been felt at Matoonga and Dadur that many families, who had been living there for some years past, have removed to more populous localities in Bombay, and that the male members of some of the households who remain keep awake, particularly between 12 and 3. Nay, some of the poor Hindoo tenants of a chawl have, as late as the 15th instant, entertained the services of a Purdasee watchman to protect their property by raising small subscriptions among themselves.

The residents of Matoonga and Dadur complain that between the house of the Superintendent of Police, near the Dadur Station, and the Roman Catholic church at Vadala, a distance of more than one and a half miles, not a single policeman has been posted. May I ask what steps have been taken by the police to allay this sense of insecurity of life and property amongst the residents of Dadur and Matoonga? The present state of things at those places is simply disgraceful,

9. Mr. Fialo's shop, in the Kalbadevi Road, was forced open on the night of the 11th August last, and property of the value of Rs. 250 removed therefrom, and I am sorry to observe that the police has not succeeded as yet in finding any trace of the stolen property.

In my previous letter I have given instances of how guileless persons became victims of professional swindlers; but there is still equally, if not more, nefarious work carried on in Bombay under the very nose of the police to the extent of lacs of rupees, for which I reserve my remarks for a future occasion.

Nov. 30. C. S. D.

A DARING THIEF'S ESCAPE AND RE-CAPTURE.

SUPERINTENDENT CRUMMY yesterday placed Tulsing Akbarsing, a Purdasi, before Mr. Hamilton on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,323, the property of Bhimraj Lalchand, a Marwaree. The wife of the complainant, who lives in Bhooleshwar, missed the ornaments from her box on the 11th October last. She had left her room to visit a neighbour, and during her absence the accused, who had known her habit, broke into the place, and forcing open a large box, abstracted the jewellery therefrom. The loss being discovered the police set about making inquiries, and succeeded in ascertaining that the accused had entered the house at about 7 o'clock in the evening. Four days later the police learnt that the accused, who was easily identified from certain peculiar marks, had left for Ajmere. A telegram was promptly sent thither, and the accused was arrested with the jewellery in his possession. While detained in a Chowki there the prisoner, and a dacoit with whom he was locked up, broke out of the place and escaped. However, the prisoner was subsequently arrested and sent to prison at Agra for six months with hard labour. The authorities at Agra, on a warrant despatched from Bombay, sent the prisoner, with an escort of five armed policemen back to Bombay by rail, but on the way, so it appeared, he managed to steal the jewels from one of the policemen and throw them out of the carriage window. The theft was discovered, however, and the property recovered. Mr. Crummy put the Court in possession of these facts, and asked for an adjournment of the case, as they were awaiting the arrival of the property which was being sent by post. The magistrate granted a week's postponement.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT ROAD AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE ceremony of opening this road at Mahableshwar was performed by His Excellency the Governor at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 28th ultimo, in the presence of a large gathering of visitors on the Hill consisting of European ladies and gentlemen and Parsis and the leading native inhabitants of the place.

The road which is about two miles in length and about twenty-five feet in breadth leads from the Yenna Lake adjoining the commencement of the Panchgany Road to the road running up from the Lily Cottage to the Mahableshwar Temple and to the Nagotana Road.

At the end of the new road near the Yenna Lake a triumphal arch decorated with berns and flowers was erected and His Excellency accompanied by Sir Dinshaw and the visitors drove from that end in procession to the other end of the road where arrangements were made to receive the visitors and to provide refreshments for them.

His Excellency in declaring the road open made a long speech in which he spoken about the advantages of passing visit to this hilly sanitarium and of the new road in raise of Sir Dinshaw regarding his generous and charitable deeds, which his Excellency said, were made without any distinction of caste or creed. His Excellency also spoke in praise of the Municipality of the place and of its president Dr. Murphy, and the Executive Engineer Mr. MacLaran. His Excellency expressed his wish to Dr. Murphy the Superintendent to name the Pole ground after Sir Robert Phayre.

Sir Dinshaw in replying to His Excellency's speech thanked him and the Municipality for the honour done him and with reference to the allusion made by his Excellency as to what he (Sir Dinsha

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, & Albert Buildings.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

BREACH CANDY FURNISHED HOUSE to let. Apply to R., Branch High Court.

BOARD and LODGING for 2 or 3 Gentlemen at moderate terms. Rooms Airy and Comfortable Apply to Mrs. Ungwar, 35, Medow Street, Fort.

NEAT 'XMAS GIFT.—One of the REAL OIL PAINTINGS to be auctioned at Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE'S, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, at 2 p. m.

OUR 'XMAS BAZAAR will be open from MONDAY the 3rd instant. Toys, Dolls, useful and Fancy Presents at all prices to suit Everybody. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HUNDREDS of ORDERS have been already executed by us for Toys, Dolls, 'Xmas Cards from all parts of India, both for Merchants and Families to their entire satisfaction. Trial order solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SIX LIGHT BILLIARD LAMPS, fitted with the latest improved Burners, guaranteed perfectly stormproof, with Cosmas or Duplex Burners. Lamp Warehouse, H. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon, No. 19, Rampart Row, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Old Flyer Throstles with long and short collars can be seen at work at the Coorla Mills.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Our Golden Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-12. Flowring Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-8. Extra fine Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-2 per lb. all in 1 lb. strong air tight fancy zinc boxes, quality unsurpassible.—DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BROUGHAM FOR SALE, very light and comfortable and in excellent order. Apply PRYCE WEEDON, Malabar Hill.

ICES, ICES, ICES, four kinds daily every day different kinds, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Come one, come all, come soon, come sharp and have a view of our varied stock of Dolls, Toys, Ladies Fans and Xmas Crackers, Scents and other 'Xmas presents. VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 35, Church Gate Street.

WANTED—New BILLIARD TABLE, B. S. MAJU and Co., Aerated waters Manufactures, 6, Tamarind Lane.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by an YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, board and residence with a respectable European family. Apply at once with full particulars to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT, an Englishman, will accept a Clerkship. He is willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Apply "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an experienced INDENT CLERK, who thoroughly understands in Manchester and other Piece-Goods and bears same influence amongst dealers. Apply with copy of testimonials stating salary acceptable to the address of "E. S." care of this paper.

DR. M. M. BOSE, M. D., L. R. C. P. (Edinburgh), late of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, is Physician and Surgeon. 93, Frere Road, Mody Bay, South-east of European General Hospital.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, Facing the Sea, and Very Airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort,

TO LET at MATHERAN.—The "BOMBAY VIEW," opposite to Louisa Point and the "KERSHAKE" near the Bund. Apply to FURDOON JEE MERWANJEE BANAJI, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, is open to Sea Breeze on all sides, and where comfort and cleanliness will be found. Terms moderate.

MACRAME THREAD, Macrame Thread, Crewel and all other Colors. The FANCY GOODS TRADING CO., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, sl, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS REGISTER of CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT, is now open, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Barouche with fittings for Single and Double Harness, and also a CHILD'S PONY. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, per yard Re. Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 56 Meadows Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL' MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Metal Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z." care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA, or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPERIAL," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON, and TOILET CLUB.—For Ladies and Gentlemen, Hair Brushed by Machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Costumes for Amateurs and Professionals. A large assortment of Fancy Combs and Hairpins arrived by last Mail, 23, Esplanade Road, Fort.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION—Open to the public. Maximum Rs. 1000. Security to Retire. Annual payments about Rs. 12. Fund not weighted with monthly subscriptions. Cheaper and less troublesome than Life Assurance. Head Office: Ratnagiri. Branches: Bombay and Sattara. Forms and particulars from Secretaries.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photogravure of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 cash, 4 annas.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Esq. Postage, anna 1.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Cures paid either for Ratliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Ratliwalla, Bazar, Bombay, or at Cooper and Co., Chemists. For Poor at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate by the 7th.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in finding it a safe and reliable remedy.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By Lady, Materials supplied for 20 Art Studies painted, Oryctotona, Canvasine, Cretonne, Enamel to Iron, &c. Superior Paintings for sale, a superior assortment of Panels, Screens, Stretchers and Co., Brunlis, or to Mrs. W. H. MOORE, Editors' House, Mazagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly after the departure of the English mail, 32 pages of the *Times of India*, also Summaries of all the important weekly papers received by the Overland Mail. Yearly subscription Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7. Single copies Annas 4. Foreign subscription Rs. 17 per year.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the RECEPTIONS at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, on the 3rd and 5th December are requested to DRIVE in by the LOWER GATE. Their CARRIAGES will be parked outside the Upper, and will leave by the Lower Gate.

To facilitate departure gentlemen are advised to bring with them one man besides the Coachman, who will be able to fetch their carriages at once.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1888.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the landing of the MOST HONOURABLE the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., which will take place at 7-30 a.m., on MONDAY, the 3rd December, all carriages going to the Apollo Bunder, must approach by the road passing the Sailor's Home, and no carriages will be allowed down this road after 7-30 a.m. Those carriages containing ticket holders will set down at the entrance to the temporary enclosure, others will be passed on and parked with the empty carriages on the New Reclamation. As soon as the Viceroy elect has passed out carriages will take up at the enclosure and go out by the Sailor's Home.

The Saluting Battery being near the New Reclamation, owners of nervous horses are advised to send their carriages to a safe distance by the New Road.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th November, 1888.

THE CLUB HOTEL, POONA.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL IN THE STATION

TESTIMONIAL.

LADY GREVILLE and PARTY, while staying at the "Club Hotel," Poona, found everything Clean and Comfortable and the Food Excellent, and met with every Attention and Civility from the Proprietor.

Poona, 17th Nov., 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 22, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
At the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
Imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
Consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for charjors.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
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" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly;
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. ranch Establishment, East Street, Poona

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
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Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Maharajah is the property of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co, Ld, and *not* of the British India Steam Navigation Company, as was stated in this column yesterday.

THE coasting steamer Hindoo cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvie, &c., with a general cargo and five hundred passengers on deck.

THE Hall line steamer Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain Seth Hughes, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Messrs Smith, DeCroamy, Wigmore, and one gentleman.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E DeNegri, arrived in port yesterday morning from Hongkong (November 8) with a general cargo and Messrs C F Martiner and Fournier, and one lady, 8 cabin, and nine deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Carthage, Captain W M Greive, from Glasgow (October, 30) and Liverpoor, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Gavin, Miss Mc Masters, Revd Mr and Mrs Gardner, Revd Mr Sanderland, Misses Garnet and Anderson and Mrs Smith.

THE British India steamer Chanda, Captain J R Gavin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the coast ports, with mails and the following passengers:—Colonel T E S Hickman, for Tuticorin; Mrs Tremeshere, for Tellicherry; Messrs Rastamji Norosji, Barjorji Cowasjee, and Framjee Cowasji, for Mangalore; two gentlemen, for Negapatam; Lieut C E Roses, for Colombo; and sixteen deck for various ports.

THE British India steamer Assyria, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf and Karachi with mails and the following passengers:—Mr M J Fane, Mr S West, Captain Thatcher, Lieut Cubett, Mr B A Docherty, Mr G G Exton, Revd Mr E F Beaty, Messrs H C Fenwick, D Connell, Mathew Pollock, J Leith, J Smith, R McTrechine, J Young and 16 native gentlemen as cabin, and 255 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Singapore, Captain G Parodi, which sails to-day:—For Genoa—Col A M Lang, Mrs Lang, and two Misses Lang, Mr Moiffie, Mr Durand, Mr J Hannan, 2 members of the Salvation Army, Col C F Haig, RE, Mrs and Miss Haig, Surgeon and Mrs Chatterjee, two children and one infant. For Aden—Mr Abdool Karim Hajee Futch Mahomed, one boy, and 39 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind	2351	Briscoe	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" C. Murray	1372	E. Worfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Dunedin	1418	R. Parrett	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive	O	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Warora	2351	O. R. Mitchell	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Tanjore	1402	G. Raffin	3	Hajee C. Joosub.
" Singapore	2132	G. Parodi	6	F. Bozzoni.
" Bormida	1499	De Negri	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Bormida (s)	De Negri	Hongkong, Nov. 18.
	Eden Hall (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, Oct. 31.
	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Greive	Glasgow, Oct. 30.
	Assyria (s)	Whitehead	Bussrh & Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Armenia (s)	Read	Marseilles.
	Maharaja (s)	Young	Calcutta and C-ast.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Aden and Jeddah.
	Hydaspes (s)	Thompson	Venice and Brindisi.
	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Calcutta and Coast.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cy. of Ca. thage, for Liverpool.
" Bormida, for China, &c.
" Hor-i Head, for London.
" Eden, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
25	River Indus s	Murray	Cardiff, Oct. 2
	Terpsichore	Wameske	Singapore, Oct. 27.
	V. De Marseilles	Millot	Noumbo, Oct. 14.
26	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, Nov. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25.—Steamers Culna, Lawada and Maida.
Nov. 26.—Ship County of Dumphries, and 2 bungalows.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
27	Goalpara s	Bombay.
28	Sirsa s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
26	Goa s	Calcutta.
	Banconra s	Melbourne.
	Clan Grant s	Calcutta.
27	Manora s	Lodon.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Cy of Carthage s—1,170 cwts myrabolums, E O Oomersee.
FOR ANTWERP.
Dunedin s—165 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 350 cwts gum, F Hurst; 100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Singapore s—35 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR NAPLES.
Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Bormida s—300 bales twist, C Chotalal; 400 bales twist, J Peerbhai, and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR*

FOR LONDON &c
2107 Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Briscoe.
FOR GENOA.
2432 Singapore (s), Parodi.
FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.
1758 Falls of Inverarnaid (s), Bason.
1559 Horn Head (s), Thomson.
FOR ANTWERP.
1418 Dunedin (s), Porrett.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
1822 Kelat, McKay.
FOR CHINA.
1711 Bokhara (s), Bason.
2023 Deccan (s), Case.
1571 Lombardy (s), Preston.
1583 Mongolia (s), Sams.
1677 Surat (s), DeBrune.
1671 Teheran (s), Sems.
1671 Thibet (s), Aitkinson.
FOR ADEN.
1611 Assam (s), Browne.
FOR KARACHI.
2161 Glen Caladh Tower (s), Hamlyn.
FOR MADRAS COAST.
1872 Altnacraig (s), Buyers.
FOR SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.
1315 St. Albans (s), Sturrock.
UNFIXED.
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
1373 Clan Murray (s), Worfolk.
+ H. M. S. Mariner, Arbuthnot.
— I. M. S. Dalhousie, Hewett.
— H. M. S. Turquoise, Brackenbury.
* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

A NICE telegram says:—The two American favourites of the King of Wurtemberg have suddenly left Nice, where they had been for some time established in a pretty villa opposite the King's own residence. It is understood here that this step puts an end to the arrangement under which they have been for the last four years living in Stuttgart, and which is reported within the last few days to have caused His Majesty's Ministers to threaten resignation of office.

A TOUCHING story comes from Bruggen, in the Tyrol. Towards the end of last month, a shepherd boy drove his flock up the Defreggen Valley to pasture on the southern slopes of the Alps. The lad and his sheep, of which there were upwards of fifty, were caught in a heavy fall of snow, and up to a few days ago nothing more had been heard of them. On Saturday Nov. 3rd the flock was discovered in a field in three feet of snow. The sheep, which were nearly all alive, though they had been about a fortnight without food, were in a piteous plight, their woolly coats hanging loosely from their emaciated bodies, and their eyes protruding from the sockets. They were unable to move, and had to be carried down into the valley. After a long search the lifeless body of the shepherd boy was found in the snow, while clutched fast in his arms was his rosary and a small puppy that had accompanied him from the village.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restoratives." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the barren bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

A FURTHER decline of 1-16d. in Silver, making the price 42⅞d. per oz., took place in London yesterday; but Rupee Securities remained at £67 and £70½ for Fours and 4½ per cent, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105½. Three per cent. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per-cent. higher, at 83; but Exchange on London was rather lower, at Francs 25·30½.

Another withdrawal of Gold from the Bank of England to the amount of £100,000 took place yesterday. The Banks' weekly statement makes the Reserve 41 per cent. of the liabilities, which is an increase of 1 per cent. in the former since the previous Wednesday. The Bank's rate of discount remained at 5 per cent., and in the open market rates were unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie to India are wired as £40,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold, for Bombay; and £20,000 in Silver, for Calcutta.

In the General Produce Markets three had been no further change.

The state of the Liverpool Market is not given by Reuter, the telegram having been mutilated; but it was evidently declining, for in the quotations wired we note a further fall of 1-16d in Mid-American, at 5-7-16d per lb, while American Arrivals were 1-16d lower for November December to January-February and 3-64d down in all more distant positions. Surats, too, were 1-16d. lower in Oomras and Broach of all grades, and in "Good" Hingughat, Dholleras being unchanged. Business is reported in "Fine" Broach of the new crop, "Fully Good" clause, Feb.-March shipment, at 5 1-16d. per lb, which is 7-16d. below the Spot price of that class.

There is no telegram from America, yesterday having been a holiday in New York.

We have had a very quiet market for the staple locally, as might be expected from the nature of the Liverpool advices; but though buyers have almost entirely withdrawn, and business has been on a most limited scale, dealers have not shown much disposition to lower their pretensions, and prices are generally unchanged. Sellers, no doubt, consider that local spinners' wants must be supplied and that the improvement which has latterly been noticeable in the local Yarn market should give an impetus to business from that quarter, and with the nearer influence at work they need not be greatly concerned with the views of exporters. The transactions reported this evening are confined to a few hundred bales of Ginned Julgaum, at Rs. 210½; a small lot of Bengals, at Rs. 187½; and a couple of hundred bales of old Cutch, at Rs. 232 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market continues dull in tone with business on a very small scale; but we make no change in our quotations, which dealers call the same for all descriptions, though in the absence of transactions, they must be taken as nominal to a great extent.

SEEDS.—Only less dull than Wheat, very little is passing in Seeds of any kind, demand for export having quite subsided. Prices are quoted as before, all round; but, as in the case of Wheat, they lack the test of actual business.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,780 bales
Wheat	25,820 cwt.
Linseed	4,677 "
Rapeseed	3,609 "
Gingellyseed	6,441 "

FREIGHTS continue dull. The Hornhead (s), in port, has been re-chartered at 25s. per ton for one port, under open charter. Business has been done, for December shipment, to Dunkirk, at 24s. for Wheat and Seeds, and to Liverpool, at 23s. 6d. for the same cargo, also for March-May shipment, to open ports, at 22s. 6d. for Wheat, Seeds, and Cotton.

EXCHANGE—In sympathy with the declining course of Silver on the other side, this market has been flat to-day, and easier rates have been obtainable for Private Paper for future delivery; but, at closing, the tone was fairly steady, though somewhat irregular. Bank Wire Transfer has been done for February, at 1s. 4-15-32d. and for April at 1s. 4-7-16d.; but the demand for remittance, and the supply of Credits are still very limited. Three months' sight Credits for next year are 1s. 4 11-16d. to 21-32d., delivery subject to arrangement. The Calcutta Market is said to be weak. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅝d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 21-32d. "
Francs	176 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as usual on a selling day, has been weak, and Fours, which opened at 97⅞ for cash and the account, and 97 13-16 for January, were done as low as 97⅞ in settlement of accounts; but towards the close a firmer feeling prevailed, though quotations were rather uncertain, 103¼ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been rather neglected to-day, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay, at Rs. 1,015; and of Rs. 5 in Alliance; and an advance of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas Khimji and Queen, at Rs. 975 and Rs. 950, respectively. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 905 per share.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.
Leahy, 2nd Lt, R. A, from leave, from Nasik.
NOVEMBER 29.
Westropp, 2nd Lt, 14th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Jacob, 2nd Lt, 14th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Satara.
Challerji, Surgeon, 13th Madras L I, on furlough, from Burma.
Ricketts, Colonel, Offg, Comdr, Nerbudda D N, on furlough, from Hoshangabad.
NOVEMBER 30.
Heathcote, Br. Genl, Bombay, from leave, from Matheran.
DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29.
Mallaby, Captain, Worcester Regt., on leave, to Poona.
NOVEMBER 30.
Tyacke, Lieut.-Colonel, Border Regt., on half-pay, to England.
Leckie, Major, 20th Bombay L I, on leave, to England
Ricketts, Colonel, Bengal, on furlough, to Europe.
Sufferein, Brig, Surgn, 2nd Madras Lancers, on leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant.
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, December 1st, 1888.

1. The Battalion will parade for drill under the Commandant this evening. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

2. Inaccordance with District Order No. 2283 of 29th instant, the Battalion will parade at 6-15 a.m. in front of the High Court to line the streets on the arrival of Lord Lansdowne. Red Uniform, Arms, etc. The usual special cars from Byculla, to Prince's Dock, will be provided.

3. It is requested that the numbers for parade on the 3rd instant may be sent in immediately.

4. There will be sword-drill for Officers on Monday and Thursday next at 5-30 a.m. at the Volunteer Club.

5. "B" Company Wyer Cup competition will be held on the 3rd instant.

6. Vol B Bourne, "B" Company, is granted two months' leave of absence from this date.

7. In future the Cadet Companies will be known as under:—Byculla School—"G" Company; Cathedral School "H" Company; Byculla Scottish and John Connon "I" Company; St Peter's School and Indo-British Institution "K" Company; and St Mary's School "L" Company.

8 Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make arrangements for their Recruits to commence class-firing without delay. Only a very small number has already done so.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

9. The two Troops will parade in Field drill order on the Kennedy Sea face this morning at 7 a.m., sharp.

10. The Bombay Light Horse will parade at the Bandstand on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 6-30 a.m. sharp to form part of the escort for H. E. the Marquis of Lansdowne from Apollo Bunder to Malabar points. Members are requested to be punctual. Field drill order.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

A VIENNA correspondent writes Professor Rudolf Falb, the well-known astronomer and meteorologist, who sometime ago predicted a long series of atmospheric and subterranean disturbances for certain days of this year, was lecturing on his theory here yesterday, which happened to be the eve of one of the days—namely, November 4th—on which he had announced that a disturbance would take place. So far as this capital is concerned, his prediction has been fully realised, as, after ten days of glorious weather, a fearful hail-storm has passed over Vienna. Moreover, while Professor Falb was lecturing, he received and read to his audience a telegram containing news of the terrible colliery disaster at Campagnac, in France. Professor Falb has given the following days of next year as 'critical':—January 1, 17, and 21; February 15; March 1, 17, and 31; April 15 and 30; May 15 and 29; June 13 and 28; July 12 and 28; August 25; September 9 and 25; October 9 and 24; November 7 and 23; and December 7 and 22.

AMONGST Mrs. GORDON BAILLIE'S paraphernalia when she was arrested, says the London *Star*, was a well-thumbed Bible. Inside, on the first page, was pinned a bunch of violets with this record of a vow beneath in the handwriting of herself and her confederate:—

From this day I swear no!—GORDON BAILLIE.
From this day I swear no!—E. P. P. FOORD.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

PONSONBY.—November 18, at Ta-natall, Naini Tal, the wife of Charles Ponsonby, of a daughter (still-born.)

MARRIAGES.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—FAICHNIE.—Nov 8, at Nazpore H V Drake-Brockman, (B C S), to Isabelle, daughter of Mr A G Faichnie, Deputy Postmaster-General, C P and Berar.

FRANCIS—REILLY.—November 21, at the Convent Chapel, Chota Chelsea, Simla, by the Rev Father Callistus, O G, Edwin Cunyngham, eldest son of the late George Cunyngham Francis, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late John Reilly.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

WE all know what "Brummagem" means, but the word will transfer its significance if Manchester should be persuaded to associate itself with hypocrisy, insincerity, and humbug. A few more such resolutions as that lately passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the Factory law in India, and a city whose name used to be synonymous with all that is robust and straightforward will come to be looked upon as the home of the shams and unrealities for which a name has been borrowed from Birmingham. Perhaps if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had been guided by the local press it would have avoided making so discreditable an exhibition of itself. The Lancashire Press has never concealed the fact that Lancashire views on this matter were biassed by considerations of self-interest. A couple of months since, in dealing with this question, we quoted a Bolton paper which acknowledged that the Indian factory question was one in regard to which Lancashire had interests as well as duties. The *Manchester Guardian* about the same time honestly admitted that the fact that Lancashire people were not disinterested certainly made the question of intervention a delicate one. It would have been well if Mr. Fielden and the other supporters of this strange resolution had been equally candid. There was, however, one member of the Chamber who had the boldness to expose the hollowness of the whole proceeding. The motion, said this gentleman, was not meant to benefit India but to recover the China market. The fact that it coincides with the issue of a report upon the reasons which have led to a vast and rapid increase in the exports of Indian yarn to the farther East tends to support that interpretation of the preceding. But altogether apart from this, it is easy enough to detect to ring of insincerity in everything that was said in support of the motion. Mr. Fielden, for example, with an affectation of reserve that was more discreditable to him than an outspoken misrepresentation of the case would have been, was good enough to refrain, as he said, from "harrowing the feelings" of the Chamber by speaking of the conditions under which cotton mills are worked in India as barbarous. The excuse which he gave for his reticence was singularly disingenuous. The same state of things, he said, once existed in England. Now if this means anything at all, it means that the operatives in our Bombay mills are the victims of a *regime* like that which prevailed before Lord Shaftesbury began to agitate for the enactment of Factory laws. A more misleading historical reference was never made. Mr. Fielden himself re-called a time within his own memory when every third man who worked in a mill was either knock-kneed or bandy-legged, and when the English mills manufactured cripples by dozens. Lord Shaftesbury left on record some harrowing stories of the havoc that our lax supervision of factories had brought upon English children. Cripples, he once said, he had met with in the manufacturing towns whose bodies and limbs had been distorted into the shape of every letter in the alphabet. In our coal mines, women were being unsexed

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOLBORN ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament for Holborn, in the place of Colonel Duncan, deceased, defeating Lord Compton, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of nine hundred and sixty-five votes.

LORD SALISBURY IN SCOTLAND.

In a speech made by Lord Salisbury at Edinburgh yesterday, his Lordship appealed to the Scotch not to support Home Rule, and said he was convinced it would result in the dissolution of the Liberal Party.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question in the Commons last night, said that, in the opinion of responsible officers, it is not considered necessary to reinforce the British Army of occupation in Egypt.

BUYING OUT THE LANDLORDS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Balfour's Bill for the extension of the Land Purchase Act has been read a third time in the Commons.

THE GERMANS IN ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 29.

In consequence of the natives having fired on a German man-of-war, the Germans have bombarded the town of Lindi.

A proclamation has been issued by the Admirals of the blockading fleets that the blockade of the Slave Coast will commence on Sunday next.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

Bulwant Pradhan's case was called on before the Commission to-day. The witness is a mamlatdar at Nagar, and when Thakur was on leave in June 1888, witness acted as mamlatdar, expecting a reversion to head karkoon on Thakur's return. Witness went to Poona on privilege leave in July of the same year, and called at Mr. Crawford's bungalow four times. He did not see him, and a peon there suggested that Mr. Crawford should be approached through Hanmantrao. Accordingly he went to Hanmantrao and stated the nature of the case. He asked him to make arrangements for an interview with Mr. Crawford. Hanmantrao then demanded Rs. 2,000, and witness ultimately promised Rs. 1,500, after which witness was taken by Hanmantrao to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. Witness asked Mr. Crawford for a permanent mamlat, saying that he was a poor man and could not pay. Mr. Crawford said he would soon get him a permanent mamlat. Witness then proceeded to Nagar, and returned to Poona bringing Rs. 1,500 with him, Rs. 650 in notes and the balance in cash. He objected under Sec 162 to state what he did with this money. The objection was noted. He paid it to Hanmantrao in the presence of three men, one being a Lingayet. Hanmantrao said his appointment would appear in the next *Gazette* or so, and it did. He was appointed acting mamlatdar at Nagar, and a few days after was made *sub pro tem.* He was confirmed in January 1887.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford witness said, he is not related to Karkar; their families are connected by marriage. In Mr. Robertson's time he was superseded by many junior to him. When he was appointed probationary mamlatdar, he had acted nearly 18 months. He did not know whether he was transferred at Mr. Waddington's request. He first made a statement to Mr. Ommaney in August 1888. The latter told him that if he told the truth no harm would come to him.

Re-examined: All those persons who were put over his head were graduates.

By the Court: He knew the peon to whom he gave his card at Mr. Crawford's bungalow.

Marotee Vitagee, the peon in question was then called. He said he remembered last witness giving him a card. Pradhan asked witness if any big men visited Mr. Crawford. Witness said "yes, Hanmantrao." Pradhan did not say why he wished to know. Witness had seen Hanmantrao at Mr. Crawford's bungalow ten or twenty times.

Ramchandra Pradhan, cousin of Bhagwanth, deposed that the latter asked his advice. His testimony was generally corroborative of his cousin's evidence.

Cross-examined witness said he did not make a note, but his cousin told him of what took place.

The Court here adjourned until 11 a.m. on Monday.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrives at Calcutta on Saturday the 8th proximo. Lord Dufferin makes over charge on the following Monday, and leaves at once for Bombay.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG TO INDIA.

The Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg visit India shortly, and will be the guests of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Duke's house at Poona is being prepared for them.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The four great territorial divisions about to be made of the Indian Army, will be entitled Armies, instead of Army Corps.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND PUBLICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Under a resolution of the Government of India of 1884, books, newspapers, or other periodicals, whether published in India or out of it, could not be purchased for the use of public offices without the previous sanction of the local Government, or, in case of officers under the Government of India, of the department to which such officers are subordinate This is found inconvenient, and with a view to improve the control exercised by the sanctioning authorities, a new resolution directs that, from the 1st January next, except in case of English Law Reports and other legal publications required by the Legislative Department, newspapers or periodicals required for public offices may not be procured otherwise than through the Agency of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. He will carry out all orders received direct from the local governments, or from departments of the Government of India. In other cases, a copy of the sanction of the local Government, or in case of officers under the Indian Government of the department to which such officers are subordinate, must be sent to the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery before the indent can be complied with.

As Bombay raises objections to adopt this system it may prepare any other arrangements, and the same exception applies to Madras.

DEPARTURE OF THE 16TH BOMBAY INFANTRY FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

The detachment of the 16th Bombay Infantry left by train this evening for Seetabuldee; the remainder of the regiment will leave to-morrow for Raipur.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

To-night's gathering of the Clans at the annual Titular dinner, was beyond question the largest of the kind ever known to have assembled at the Town Hall. Covers were laid for 350, and ample justice was done to the good things provided on the occasion.

Sir Alexander Wilson, on rising to propose the toast of the "Viceroy and the Land we live in," was received with loud and deafening cheers. He paid a graceful tribute to Lord Dufferin's rule, and descanted on the blessings enjoyed by India, both in its internal and external relations, which he compared to the driving of a team. Referring to native aspirations, he said that we have a restless desire on the part of some of our native fellow-subjects to try their prentice hand at the driving business, but they might find it more difficult than they imagine, and learn that a pulling team is not to be stopped by the mere flow of words. The day may come when further political privileges may be granted to those, who, holding a stake in the country, have shown themselves fit to exercise them; but though much has been done to bring the theory of local self-government within workable adaptation of men, to end there is much more to be achieved before it can be pronounced a success in this country. He concluded by referring to the National Association, which, bearing the Marchioness of Dufferin's name, will be a lasting memorial of care and solicitude devoted to the people of India.

Brigade Surgeon R. McLeod's speech, in connection with the toast of the Land O-Cakes, bristled with allusions to the failings and foibles of Scotch Ministers. His reasons for clerical anecdotes and going in for theology was that last year the *Pioneer* did him the honor of describing him as the Reverend Doctor McLeod, and he felt constrained to act up to the designation.

The Hon'ble J. Westland in proposing the toast to the pious memory of Saint Andrew, while praising the national virtues of his Patron Saint and of Scotchmen generally, did not deny to the other elements of the British nation, the possession of the national virtues upon the limited scale of character of Scotchmen as a whole. Like the Whisky of to-day the combination of the very different elements to form the blended and harmonious whole. The Scotch contribution is Whisky, the solid foundation and strength upon which the mixture is built. England adds sugar, the smoothness and sweetness which tones down the asperities, and the rougher strength of the Scotch character; and Ireland, under present political circumstances, mainly contributes the hot water.

The speech of the evening was the Viceroy's. He claimed to be a Scotchman from one Adam who was turned out of Scotland for being too submissive to Mary Queen of Scots, the only difference being that he improved by being an Irishman. For the last three hundred years, while Scotchmen represented the raw material in its protoplastic state, he and Mr. Barbour were specimens of the manufactured article and developed organism in regard to the policy of Burma. He would correct the misapprehension that the difficulties in that country rose from an attempt to effect the conquest in an economical manner. The Government acceded to all the requests for men or money, and on the contrary encouraged such application. The difficulties which occurred were inherent in the very nature of the case. In such a country it took Dalhousie eight years to quiet Pegu, which was only one-sixth of the size of Upper Burma. His Excellency gave a short outline of the varied interests centred, and their magnitude, and the difficulty of supervision required to keep these masses in cohesion.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, accompanied by the Head-Quarter staff, arrived to-day, and will remain here till the 21st proximo.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Jesudasen, the Health Officer of Madras, is dead.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Mr. H. S. Thomas has applied to retire from the Civil Service from January next. Mr. J. H. Garstin will then be confirmed as first member of the Board of Revenue; Mr. William Wilson, second; and the Hon'ble W. S. Whiteside, third.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 29.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pandua, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 29.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 30.

H. M.'s Reindier sailed yesterday for Zanzibar.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
Exchange on 180 days' sight	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. "	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅜
Bar Silver	42⅞

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £18,500,000; unchanged; public deposits, £4,400,000; decrease, £700,000; other deposits, £22,100,000; decrease, £200,000; other securities, £17,900,000; decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £11,000,000; unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Suakin and Perim still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 29.

10 p.m. ... 77·4

FRIDAY Nov. 30.

6 a.m. ... 76·1
10 a.m. ... 80·6
2 p.m. ... 84·5
4 p.m. ... 83·6

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA Nov. 30.—Pressure has increased over the greater part of Northern India, part of the Central Provinces, and the north of the Bay, but fallen elsewhere. The changes generally have been slight, but the fall moderately brisk in Sind and Guzerat. Readings continue highest in Rajputana and on the lower Peninsula Coasts. Winds have little changed and have about normal directions. The temperature is low in North Western India, and the fall is spreading quickly over Central and Eastern India. The weather is showery in Behar and south of the Peninsula, and snow and hail have been reported from hill stations.

"CLOTHED AND IN OUR RIGHT MINDS."

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

THIS was Mrs. Oscar Wilde's text for an address given on Tuesday evening to "ladies only" at the New Somerville Club, Oxford Street. By the crowds it gathered—crowds that quickly filled up the two large club rooms, and overflowed on the landing and staircases, I suppose it was what is called a "fetching" title, though why or wherefore I cannot say; for surely, in England a woman clothed and in her right mind, ought not to be an unusual spectacle. Usual or unusual, however, the fact remains that it fetched the multitude. The women came in their thousands to see, not an undraped Venus, with what is popularly called "a bile off" (which, perhaps, would have kept ladies away), but a pretty woman dressed in ordinary looking soft garments who lectured them in a sensible, easy, unconventional way on the adoption of a rational system of dressing themselves.

* * *

The Viscountess Harberton took the chair, and in a few simple words spoken in her free, natural manner, as if she were addressing friends, not a critical audience, introduced Mrs. Oscar Wilde, as one of the members of the Rational Dress Association, who could not be accused as Lady Harberton acknowledged, she, herself, was, of neglecting to study the beautiful and becoming, as well as the sensible and hygienic, in the system of rational dress, of which she is the pioneer and principal exponent. Lady Harberton could not have been fairly accused on Tuesday evening of neglecting her appearance, for whether she had that night applied herself specially to study the elements of beauty or not, she had attained the result of looking extremely well. Her dress was not, it is true, cut in quite the prevailing style. It was of an easy fitting fashion, a jacket of black broche silk, opening over a loose vest of light-coloured "Surah." Her upper, or visible, skirt looked ordinary—a trifle skimpy, perhaps, but it did not advertise to the world the great secret that it was that terror of the conventional mind the dual garment, dreaded alike by man and woman of conservative principles in dress. She wore a scarf below her waist, loosely knotted behind, and with rich falling ends, a pretty fancy, I think, even though people look on it as a clinging to the ways of our chubby childhood, when full dress meant a broad blue sash and two narrow blue arm bows.

* * *

Lady Harberton despises bonnets. She says, they do not cover the head. And that has often been true of our bonnets, though it is not the fact with the present fashion. I remember headgear worn almost on the nose, and I remember it when it overhung the neck behind, perched on a huge prominence of woolly texture, called a chignon. So, in spite of what the world says about married women not being correct in hats, or rather hats not being the correct thing for married women, Lady Harberton wore a hat, which, to any one who did not know her, and what are called her fads, might, as well as the sash, suggest a wish to pose as juvenile, it was such a very childlike affair, simply trimmed, and with its broad leaf tucked up behind as baby boys' hats, used to be, in the old-fashioned times when they slept in their nurses arms, instead of in luxurious baby carriages. Then Mrs. Oscar Wilde began her address without apologies or preamble. She seemed quite at home, standing on the small platform above her expectant audience, and made a pretty picture against the background of soft pink window curtains in her costume of nut brown Indian cashmere, made in the present fashion of long simple drapery and a jacket bodice, with a vest of cross-wise scarves in soft salmon pink silk, and her posy of long petalled Japanese Chrysanthemum of pinks and yellows and faint browns.

* * *

To begin, as the lecturer said, at the very beginning of women's dress as there were no men present (a fact that need not have troubled her, as there was nothing said that might not have been shouted from the mountains and the housetops) the inner garments, stockings, as well as combinations included, should be entirely of wool material. Next should be worn a corset or stays (I do not know what is the distinction) made either of firm wool material or of knitting—the latter speciality being supplied to the Rational Dress Association by the Nottingham Knitting Company. Mrs. Oscar Wilde is personally in favour of a whalebone or steel support in front of the corset, but this is a point to which Lady Harberton does not give in—this small supporting bone is, in fact, a bone of contention between them. About the dual garments, Mrs. Wilde said very little. She evidently has the aesthetic clinging strong in her for soft flowing draperies, though she is rational enough to see that there is a time to wear them long, and a time when a woman might with propriety go as in the French example "Legere et court-vêtue, elle allait à grands pas." The question of pressure round the waist was one on which the lecturer was very emphatic. If a girl has a round waist, she said, at some time of her life, her figure must have been compressed, for a round waist is a mal-formation. To test if a girl is overcompressed, you must ask her to raise her arms over her head, which can only be done when the waist is comparatively free. Mrs. Oscar Wilde did not recommend our trying this on the girls of our acquaintance. It might lead to unpleasant results.

* * *

Before concluding the lecture she asked permission to speak on the kindred subject of morning garments, which, as at present worn, did not come into the category of rational clothing. A new society, she told us, has been started to simplify funerals, to do away with all the silly paraphernalia usual on the occasion of deaths, and to reduce the expenses which usually come heaviest when they can worst be borne. When the lecture, which took about an hour, was over, the debate began, each speaker being allowed ten minutes in which to air her views. The first to attack the subject was a fat, healthy, dapper young person, who said she was squeezed, and gloried apparently in being so. She said she could raise her arms over her head, and we preferred to believe her, rather than to have a trying ordeal take place in public. A person of uncommon qualities, apparently, she stated that black garments were unhealthy, yet, looking at her, I saw that most of her garments were black, so whether she thought she was to be the exception that proves the rule, or that she was intent on suicide I cannot say, but I began to see the drift of the lecturer's thoughts, when she took for her text, "Clothed and in our right minds."

* * *

The next lady to speak was one also in favour of compression She spoke of the African ladies' figures as run to seed for the want of stays' and as she was, as she said a descendant of the son of Cham herself, her words should have carried weight with them if they had been all as rational. But during her discourse, I again thought of the text Mrs. Oscar Wilde had chosen, and I said to myself "Here we are all clothed, but how about the right minds?" A wiry-looking little old lady next took up the cudgels, this time in favour of rational dress, rational mourning, freedom of the body and mind, and soul of woman from all thraldom. She spoke fluently and well, but that text kept dingdonging through my brain, and I kept on saying "Clothed and in our right minds," until I began to doubt if we all had right minds to take refuge in. A striking looking hospital nurse made the next speech, and she was in favour of the dual garment underneath the skirt, and the whalebone support in the corset. She was a sort of compromise person, who also thought of beauty of line, and utility, and on the whole I did not think that "Clothed and in our right minds" was inapplicable there. One rather wild speaker found reference in the Bible to the use of stays in the fact that the patriarchs, on all great occasions, girded up their loins, according to the account in the Old Testament. But it did not seem to strike her that, if such meant the wearing of stays, they were worn as the exception not the rule. Various speakers gave their opinions which were, more or less, favourable to the rational dress system, and then Lady Harberton corrected their mistakes, answered their questions, and begged of them all to join in a body as members of her guild. Before the proceedings were quite brought to a close, an American lady, from the back of the room, asked if she though a Somerville member, might make some remarks. Of course, the chairwoman assented, and she spoke at some length of the folly of wearing low dresses and short sleeves, and objecting to have dresses cut high above the ankles. She advocated the kilt, but for the rational principle holds that it takes too much material to be strictly healthy. I was surprised to hear an American speak of her,—shall I say it?—legs so free. I thought Americans recognized their extremities only as pedestals. A French young person proposed we should choose our costume and march out in it in a body, taking London, so to speak, by storm; and another proposed asking the Princess of Wales or her Majesty the Queen to adopt some of these new suggestions. I think it is rather late in her day to expect her Majesty to make such vital changes, and I confess that, member of the Somerville, though I be, I do not feel called on to support its movements by adopting any of its wild vagaries in dress. I can imagine us all thronging out lightly clad as Tam O'Shanter's vision of fair women.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If grey, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE VICEREGAL ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

Government Gazette Extraordinaries were issued last evening containing the following notifications of the Political Department:—

The Most Hon urable the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava, K. P., G.M.S.I., G.C.B., G.C. M.G., &c., is expected to arrive at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay at 5 p.m., (Bombay time) on Wednesday, the 12th December, 1888, and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to the Viceroy of India.

2. His Lordship will be met on arrival by a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and an Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency.

3. On his Lordship's alighting from the train a salute of 31 guns will be fired. A Guard of Honour of the Volunteer Corps with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Station, and the road from the Station to the Money School will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up at Government House, Malabar Point.

4. His Lordship will be received at the Station by his Royal Highness the Commander-in Chief and Staff; by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, if in Bombay, by the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bomb y, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station in the absence of his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the President of the Municipal Corporation, the Director of the Indian Marine, the Private Secretary and the Staff of his Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Under Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, or by such of the above high officials as are now in the Presidency Town. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present at the station.

5. All officers of her Majesty's Services, Civil Naval, Military and the Indian Marine, now in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend.

6. The Railway Department should issue instructions for the necessary arrangements being made at the Railway station for his Excellency's reception, and for the adequate provision of space for those invited or desired to attend. An address will be presented to his Excellency by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and the Railway Department in communication, if necessary, with the Public Works Department will arrange for a room in the Railway Station where the representatives of the Corporation will assemble, and to which his Lordship will be conducted after arrival to receive the address.

7. After this ceremony his Lordship will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a detachment of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and of the Bombay Light Horse.

8. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the streets clear.

9. His Lordship will be received by his Excellency the Governor on the steps of the staircase at Government House.

10. Full Dress will be worn.

The Most Honourable the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava will take his departure from Bombay in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamship Kaiser-i-Hind on Friday, the 14th December 1888.

2. The arrangements connected with the departure of his Excellency from Government House will be made by the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and will be timed so that his Lordship may embark from the Apollo Bandar at 4-30 p.m. (local time.) The Director of the Indian Marine should be requested to consult with his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, or with the Senior Naval Officer at the Station in the absence of his Excellency, and act in concert with him in arranging the details of embarkation. The arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

3. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Apollo Bandar, and a salute of 31 guns will be fired on the embarkation taking place. The troops of the Garrison will line the road from the corner of the Post Office along Esplanade Road to the Bandar, by which route His Excellency will pass.

4. A deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and one of his Excellency's Aides-de Camp will accompany his Lordship on board the Kaiser-i-Hind.

5. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, if in Bombay, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station in the absence of his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the President of the Municipal Corporation, the Director of the Indian Marine, the Private Secretary and the Staff of his Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Under Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, or such of the above high officials as are now in the Presidency Town, will assemble at the Apollo Bandar for the purpose of taking leave of his Excellency. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present.

6. All officers of her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and Indian Marine, in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend.

7. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order.

8. Full Dress will be worn.

RESULT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

THE result of this examination was announced last evening, and the following candidates have passed:—

SECOND CLASS.—Aitaan, Sulleman Ali, Crage, Ernest, W. J. Dasai, Ramdat Withoba, Dhruva, Anandshanker Bapubhai, El-Droos, Sayad Abubankar, Ezechiel, Percy, Gupte, Dattatraya, Khanderao, Idgunji, Dattatraya Anant, Jalihal, Krishnajee Rangrao, Jhaveri, Krishnalal Mohonlal, Lukmni, Mahomed Banker, Abdul Karim, Mehta, Girdharlal Harilal, Pandia, Chabilanand Harinaad, Sanjana, Kharshedjee Eduljee, Santuk, Kharshedjee Kavasjee, Shirgavkar, Raojee Raghunath, Thariani, Kasim Samar, Vakil, Ratanbai Ardasir, Varsak, and Vishnu Narayan.

PASS.—Ajrokar, Krishnaji Ganesh, Amin, Raoji Motilal, Anklesaria, Dhanjishah Tehmuras, Apte, Sadashiv Vinayak, Arjani, Nasarvanji Kavasji, Asbury, Charles J Athalye, Madhusudan Vasudev, Athavale, Bapu Narayan, Bakshi, Shrinivas Krishna, Balsari, Meganlal Maniklal, Baman-Behram, Jehangier, Bamanji, Bamji, Phirozeshas Kavasji, Bapat, Shivram Narayan Barve, Kashinath Chimanrao, Bathena, Kharshedji Framji, Belvi, Dattatraya Venkatesh, Bstigiri, Jivaji Hanmantro, Bhagvannni, Muiraji Sujansing, Bhagvat, Purushottam Balvant, Bhat, Anupram Ramji, Bhat, Krishnarao Parshotiam, Bhat, Manishankar Gaurishankar, Bhojvani, Nihalchand Gidumal, Bilimoria, Dosabhai Dhanjibhai, Bramhe, Govind Bahirav, Broker, Madhavji Virji, Chainani, Khubchand Jothmal, Chrimule, Gopal Ganesh, Dange, Shankar Narayan, Dave, Naudshankar Parratishanker, De Oliveira, John F. X., Desai, Anantrai Girdharlal, Desai, Champaklal Manilal, Desai, Durlabhji Ranchhodji, Desai, Harilal Desaibhs, Desai, Jugalbhai Kalliantai, Deshpande, Balvant Babaji, Dhondi, Bapuji Kharshedji, Dubash, Dinshah Barjorji, Dukle, Govind Madhavrao, Espencance, John Joseph, Gamadia, Behram Navroji, Gazdar, Jehangier Jivanji, Ghali, Satyappa Sankappa, Ghandi, Ardesir Dadabhai, Gharpure, Shrikrishna Sadashiv, Ghate, Gangadhar Narayan, Ghodi, Keshavlal Murlidhar, Gholkar, Vishnu Sitaram, Gokhale, Nilkanth Venkatesh, Gonsalves, Paul C., Gupte Damodar Mahadev, Gurjar, Mukund Balkrishna, Javeri, Manilal Bhagubhai, Jhangiani, Gidumal Avatrai, Jhangiani, Premchand Avatrai, Jogleker, Vithal Parshuram, Joshi, Dadabhai Sorabji, Joshi, Narbheram Manekbharam, Kale, Atmaram Raghunath, Kale, Krishnaji Ramchandra, Kale, Vishnu Govind, Kamat, Vishnu Vithal, Kamat, Narayan Subrao, Kapadia, Phirozeshah Rtanji, Karagudri, Narayan Gurunath, Karandikar, Ramchandra Balvant, Katrak, Dadabhai Hormasji, Kelkar, Mahadev Chintaman, Ketker, Mahadev Jaardan, Khachilkar, Ramchandra Kishna, Khambata, Sorab Rastam, Khansaheb, Ishvarlal Pranlal, Khare, Vaman Sakharam, Kher, Gangadhar Mahadev, Kinkhabvala, Balabhai Gatabhai, Kologi, Virupaksh Shivlingappa, Kotval, Trimbak Ramchandra, Kulkarni, Bhargav Krishnaji, Lalvani, Kishna Uttamchand, Limaye, Narayan Hari, Limaye, Vasudev Vital, Madurkar, Govind Datto, Mandvivala, Yusafali Alibhai, Marzban, Kekobad Behramji, Masurkar, Govind Venkatrao, Mehta, Bamanji Dinshah, Mehta, Kaikhosru Behramji, Mehta, Mavji Kanji, Mehta, Motiram Surbhai, Mehta, Panchand Jaychund, Mehta, Partaprai Vajeshankar, Mehta, Ratanram Mancharam, Mehta, Thakor Kipilram, Merchant, Muhammed Vallibhai, Merchant, Mulraj Khatav, Mistri Bamanji Shapurji, Mistri, Kharshedji Dhanjibhai, Mobedji, Ardesir Rustamji, Mobedji Dosabhai Rastamji, Motivala, Rastamji Carjorji, Motlani, Abdul Gani Arabi Munsiff, Manokshah Dhanjisha, Naik, Lakshman Balkrishna, Namjoshi, Keshav Narayan, Nargund, Gurunath Gangadharrao, Natu, Janardan Keshavrao, Nerurkar, Baji Vishnu, Oza, Bhupatrai Lakshmishankar, Pahalajani, Bhojshing Gurudinmal, Palkhiwala, Jehangier Sorabjee, Pandia, Chandrividyanand Shrikrishnanand, Pandit, Govind Mahadev, Panse, Krishnaji Martand, Pataukar, Nilkanth Pandurang, Patel, Dhanjishah Edalji, Patel, Pragji Mathurbai, Patvardhan, Vasudev Vithal, Paymaster, Rastam Barjorji, Phadke, Khanderao, Phadke, Sitaram Mahadev, Vinayak Sadanandji, Potdar, Krishnaji Rahalkar, Narayan Morevar, Rajvade, Vishvanath Kashinath, Ranade, Vinayak Vishnu, Ratnagar, Batanji Jamshedji, Rotkar, Krishnaji Sitaram, Role, Chintaman Atmaram, Rudani, Dolatram Motirani, Sabnis Krishnaji Ramchandra, Sathalkar, Vinayak Bhaskar, Samarth, Narayan Mahadev, Sane, Damodar Moreshvar, Shah, Muloband Asharam, Shahani, Sahibsing Chandasing, Shringarpure, Khanderao Madhavrao, Shrikhande, Govind Vinayak, Shiveshvarkar, Nilkanth Atmaram, Shukla, Navashankar Harnishanpramd, Sirtal, Kaikhosru Furdunji, Sohoni, Krishnaji Vishnu, Talati, Gokuldas Dwarkadas, Taliyarkhan, Krachshah Jehangier, Taliyarkhan, Phirozeshah Jehangirshah, Trilokekar, Lakshman Atmaram, Ugrankar, Ramrao Lakshman, Unvala, Kharshedji Framji, Vinekar, Shankaram Narayan, and Wagle, Bhavanishankar S.

AN INCIDENT OF THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

THE absence of any detailed record furnishes me with an excuse for relating this little narrative of the doings of our army in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, about the close of the last war. We had, as will be remembered, a force of three batteries of Artillery, two regiments of European Infantry, three of Native Cavalry, and three of Native Infantry. The majority of these were quartered in the village, and in the cantonments at the north-west of Kandahar, and the remainder in the citadel. Kandahar is built on the same plan as most of these Afghan cities. Almost a square in shape, it is surrounded by a high mud wall of immense thickness, supported at intervals by bastions from which any assaulting force could be enfiladed when they reached the walls, and a dry moat runs round the whole enclosure. The four principal gates are placed at about the middle of each wall, and from them straight roads run through the city, dividing it roughly into four square blocks of dwelling-houses. Where these roads intersect in the middle there is a small circular sort of market place, in which one finds exposed for sale articles from almost every part of the eastern hemisphere, knives from Sheffield, cotton from Manchester, tea services from Russia, carpets from Persia, whilst local articles are represented by *poshteens*, copper cooking vessels, sweetmeats, kaboobs fry-ing over little charcoal stoves, and flat wheaten cakes, all a little cleaner looking and more attractive than they appear in an Indian bazaar. Interesting as it was to wander about this place, called the "Char-Su," a danger always attended an hour or two's shopping there. Religious fanatics called Ghazis too frequently were trying to ensure a comfortable corner in Paradise by bringing about the death of a "kafir." Scarcely a week passed, but an attempt was made on the life of some European by one of these blood-thirsty ruffians. The consequence was that officers were generally to be seen wandering in the bazaar followed by a couple of armed sepoys with bayonets fixed to protect them. The soldiers were not allowed to go into the city in parties of less than two, and these were to have their rifles and ball ammunition with them.

It was in May, 1880, that a soldier, named Evans, and a comrade, both belonging to one of the European regiments, went for a stroll into the "Char-Su," and were wandering about looking at the shops when a Ghazi, brandishing a naked blade, rushed upon them regardless of his fate. Evans was on the lookout, and, before the assassin could do any harm, he had spitted him through and through with his bayonet. Then, in order to report the matter effectually to the authorities, he seized the dead Mussalman by the heels and dragged him up the street into the citadel, and there represented what had taken place to the officer in command. With this soldier it was as with a wild beast having tasted his first blood. He made a point afterwards of going down into the bazaars, apparently with a view to having another adventure with a Ghazi, but they seem to have fought shy of him, for his next victim was not a Ghazi, as I shall presently have to relate.

In the spring of 1880 when Sher Ali was to be appointed *Wali* or Governor of Kandahar, six old smoothbore 9-pounder guns had been sent to him as a present, and on the 13th May, the roads were lined with troops in full dress when Sher Ali rode in state to the General's quarters to receive at the hands of the Political Agent the formal authority from Her Majesty to assume the title of *Wali* of Kandahar, which would entitle him, among other advantages, to have H. H. fixed in front of his name, and to collect and administer the revenues of his little province. He evidently enjoyed the prospect of this high honour so long as he was bolstered up with a British force, but he had a shrewd guess that his authority would vanish with the troops that supported it One of the *Wali's* first acts was to set out on an expedition into the Zemindawar country, ostensibly to collect his revenues which had fallen into arrears, but his taking with him six guns and almost all his army (whom we called "catch-'em-alive-as") made us suspicious that there was something more in the wind.

It is strange how ignorant we were of what was going on outside our little oasis. It often happened that the first information we had of what was taking place about Herat came through the *Times* newspaper, by that time about a month old. Of course the politicals knew more, but they preserved a diplomatic silence. Rumours had reached us from time to time that a pretender, Ayub Khan, was collecting a force at Herat, and intended marching down upon us, but this prospect of a brush with the enemy seemed too remote to be probable and too good to be true. Still the *Wali*, having encamped with his nondescript army at Girishk, on the main road between Herat and Kandahar, gave fresh force to the rumour, and conversation at mess turned freely on the probability of an expedition to the Helmand. At the very beginning of July all doubts were dispelled by a telegram from Simla ordering a brigade to be equipped and sent off with all despatch. All sorts of reports and rumours were current in camp. Ayub Khan was said to have left Herat, then to have reached Farah, next he was short of supplies, and so on. Our orders were definite. We were not to cross the Helmand to meet but to support the *Wali* at Girishk. The *Wali* was to meet Ayub at the end of his long desert march, and if he did not then quite annihilate him we were to finish him off afterwards.

It was a compact little brigade which marched out of Kandahar on the 4th and 5th July, and many an officer in India envied our Brigadier for having such a handy column under his command. We had a little battery of Horse Artillery, a Regiment of Native Cavalry, one Regiment of British Infantry, and two of Native Infantry, and about forty sappers, all in the highest spirits; the hospital tent was empty. The orchards were crowded with ripe apricots, figs, and grapes, and if the days were hot the nights were cool, the thermometer varying quite 50° in the twenty-four hours. Our chief difficulties were about water and firewood, but our camping grounds were always fixed at spots where water was within reach, and our commissariat found some firewood, even though, as in one instance, it consisted entirely of wine stalks. The *reveille* generally sounded at 3 or 4 a.m., and it was, as a rule, only a little after sunrise that the camping ground was reached.

It was on the morning of the 8th July we left Ata Karez for a rather longer march than usual. The morning was very dark, and in consequence the baggage guard had to be on the alert to prevent camel drivers from deserting, or to see that none of the kit was plundered on the road. It must be borne in mind that we had no wheel carriage; everything was conveyed by camels or mules. The "doolies," or stretchers for the wounded, required a large number of coolies, who had been brought up from India, to carry them; and these "doolie bearers" added very considerably to the number of camp followers. On the morning when we left Ata Karez, Evans, who had killed the Ghazi in Kandahar, was one of the soldiers told off for baggage guard, and in the darkness of the morning he recognised an animal which carried some of the rum kegs. Rum had that strong fascination for him which it has for too many men. He saw this was an opportunity when he might get a

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner, C. D., was resumed on Thursday, before the Special Commission appointed to try the same, consisting of the Hon'ble the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and Mr. Crosthwaite. The Hon'ble F. M. Latham, Advocate General and Mr. Jardine instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appearing for the prosecution, Mr. James Crawford appearing on behalf of Mr. Arthur Crawford.

Mr. Latham proceeded to open the case of Venkatesh Krishna Dravid. Mr. Crawford is charged with receiving Rs. 1,000 from Dravid through Hanmantrao in January 1887.

Venkatesh Dravid was called and deposed :—I am a Brahmin aged 32. I am a B. A. and a sub pro tem Mamlatdar at Parner. I entered the Revenue Service in 1880 as a second Karkoon. I passed my H. S. in 1882. I got made Head Karkoon, in March 1883. In 1884 I got into some little trouble. (Documents relating on this put in.) I was Head Karkoon at Mandvad. I was then given a place in the Account Branch of the Collector's office. I sent in an appeal to Government. (Report of Mr. King, District Magistrate, dated 24th February 1885 put in. Government Resolution dated 30th March 1885, saying petitioner should not be allowed Magisterial powers until serving probation of the year put in). I again petitioned (Government Resolution informing witness that his promotion rested with the Commissioner put in). I first took leave after taking up my appointment in the Accounts Department from the 14th January, 1885 to 4th May 1885. During that time I went up for the Subordinate Judge's examination but failed. On the 4th May 1885 I joined the same appointment on the same pay. I continued till the 15th June 1885. I then took one year's furlough and began practising as a pleader at Sattara. At the end of December 1886 I came to Poona. I know Hanmantrao. I knew him at College in 1876 or 1877. In consequence of what I heard I went to see Hanmantrao. I went alone. I asked him what he could do for me, as in consequence of being superseded twice I took a years' furlough. He said if I did not mind sacrificing a great deal I might secure my rights. I asked him to explain. He said he would go to the Commissioner and explain that I was first on the list of graduates. He said there were certain antecedents in my career which would affect my prospects. I then explained that the last order of Government declared me eligible for a mamlat in common with other officers. He said he remembered there were some remarks against my name in the Register of candidates, I said there ought to be none as the whole case was decided by Government ; he still contended there were, and I asked him to show them to me. He then took me to the Commissioner's bungalow. The Commissioner was in Bombay then. Hanmantrao took me into the Commissioner's office room and showed me the list. The list was lying on the Commissioner's table. This is the list that he showed me. (List produced). I saw a pencil mark in one of the columns, which appears to be scored out now. I asked Hanmantrao what was the origin of the remark. He replied it was the result of the antecedents of my past career. I told him this should not have been so. We then returned to Hanmantrao's house. Hanmantrao asked me what I would do I also asked him what he would say. He said if I were prepared to spend about Rs. 2,000 I might get into my place. I then left. I saw him again the next day or a day or two after and told him I was a poor man and not willing to spend so much, and I was doing well in business. The matter was discussed and he agreed to take Rs. 1,500. This was to be paid in two instalments one of Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500 after I was confirmed. I returned to Sattara and procured the money. I had Rs. 700 of my own and borrowed Rs. 300 from Moro Rugonath Biwalkar who was on special duty at Satter. I returned to Poona in the month of January 1887 bringing with me Rs. 1,000 and paid it over to Hanmantrao at his house. I stayed only one day in Poona. Shortly after this I was appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Sheoganm, on the 10th February 1887. The *Gazette* came out about three weeks after I paid the money. I did not join at Sheoganm. On my way there I received orders to go to Parner. I have been there ever since. After that I was made *sub pro tem* on the 2nd June. (Order of appointment put in). I have repaid the Rs. 300 to Moro Rugonath. I have not paid the Rs. 500 to Hanmantrao as I was twice superseded and have not been confirmed. I have paid money to Hanmantrao on behalf of Biwalkar in September 1887.

Cross examined by Mr. James Crawford : You were fully qualified for a mamlat in Mr. Robertson's time ? Yes.

And this matter about which you appealed to Government was the only matter in which you were ever found fault with ? Yes.

You had been a Head Karkoon for 14 months ?—Yes. I had exercised Magisterial powers.

Satisfactorily ?—Yes. I was recommended for 2nd Class powers just before that case.

Your revenue work had never been complained of ? No.

You have acted as Mamlatdar ? Yes from 10th June to 23rd July 1888.

You did well enough then ? Yes.

Mr. Robertson decided that after you had served a probation without Magisterial powers you should be made Head Karkoon ? Yes.

That was not confirmed by Government ? No.

And your work as a Magistrate could be watched just as well when you were a Mamlatdar ?—Yes.

And you considered Mr. Robertson's conditions both harsh and foolish ?—I cannot sit in judgment on him. I know Hanmantrao as a friend.

Would you have gone to see him in any case ?—No. Was he not an old friend ?—He is an acquaintance.

You are quite sure about the list you saw ?—Yes.

Is had this brown paper cover ?—I cannot swear it had.

What was the remark you saw against your name ? —" Superseded permanently" in blue pencil.

Did you see anything else ? Yes. Certain remarks in ink.

Did you say those words in Hanmantrao's case ?—No I said " to be superseded permanently."

Did you say " I did not see anything on the list except the words to be superseded " in Hanmatrao's case ?—Yes.

When you agreed to pay the second instalment, you meant to pay it on being made probationary ?—Yes.

There were two vacancies in 1887 to which you could have been appointed ?—Yes.

But you were superseded ?—Yes by Wagle and Putwardan, both juniors.

And so long as Mr. Crawford was Commissioner you were never made probationary ?—No.

You say you were twice superseded before you went to see Hanmantrao ?—Yes. By Lele and Joglekar.

How do you say Lele ?—Because graduates have precedence since 1880.

So apart from Lele there was only one superseded you ?—Yes.

And Joglekar's was a special case ?—I do not know.

And when you were appointed you were the senior graduate ?—Yes.

And by going to plead you did not intend to give up your claim on a mamlat ?—No.

When was your payment made ?—Early in January.

When you borrowed the money, did you give any acknowledgment ?—No.

Biwalkar is an intimate friend of yours ?—Yes.

And also of B. C. Sathe ?—I do not know.

You never made any application to Mr. Crawford about your claims to a mamlat ?—No.

And had no communication with him on the subject ?—No.

You came to the Commissioner's office in August ?—Yes.

And Tambay and Katcheswar were with you ?—Yes.

And Mr. Moore saw you all together ?—Yes.

And you three went together to Mr. Ommanney's house ?—Yes.

And you saw Deshmuk there ?—Yes, in the verandah of the house we went to.

The other two were in the verandah at the same time ?—Yes.

Tambay saw and spoke to Deshmuk, did he not ?—Not in my presence.

Did you see Yaderao Sathe there ?—No.

Who did you mean by " certain acquaintances " ?—Only Deshmuk.

And you talked to him ?—Only a few words were exchanged.

And you made statement to Mr. Lucas ?—Yes.

And before you did so he told you no harm would happen to you ?—Yes, if I told the truth.

How long were you speaking to Deshmuk ?—Only a few minutes.

Did the room of Mr. Ommanney open on to the verandah—Yes. He could have seen us if he wished.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham :—The way I acted as Mamlatdar was that the Mamlatdar of Mand died. I was Head Karkoon and filled the place till a new man was appointed. At the time I saw my appointment I was on furlough, and applied to the Collector to have the remaining furlough cancelled. I got permission to cancel my leave and rejoin a day or two before I went to Satara. When I was Head Karkoon I exercised third class powers. When I was appointed Mamlatdar, I was invested with second class powers a short time after I joined Parner. The entries in the Civil List are wrong.

Chagondase Magandase was called and cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford :

Did Dewrao say he wanted the money in Bombay or Poona ?—No.

You did not know where he wanted it ?—No.

You could have given him a hoondi in Poona as easily as you could in Bombay ?—No. I have no current account in Poona.

You cannot say whether the hoondi for Rs. 1,000 was cashed in Bombay ?—No. But I shall be able to know whether the money was paid in Bombay.

Do you know it has been cashed in Bombay ?—Yes From letters which I received from my agents.

Have you got the letter ?—It may be at home.

The hoondies generally are returned ?—Some time they are.

You did not charge anything for this hoondi ?—No.

Is that usual ?—It depends upon the Bazaar rate.

Dulichand Natusait was next called and cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford :

That book is not a day book ?—No.

There is no daily cash book ?—No.

There is no daily cash total in it ?—No.

Have you a full cash book ?—Yes.

Is it kept monthly ?—Yes.

Is there any entry corresponding the one you have already shown ?—Yes, at page 41.

From these two entries it appears that Dewrao got cash from your shop ?—Yes.

That entry in the kucha vat which says he got cash is not strictly correct ?—After it was made I went and got the money for Dewrao.

Dewrao never borrowed from you before ?—No.

And you knew he was going away ?—Yes.

He told you he was going ?—No. I learnt it.

You took no security from him and charged him no interest ?—No.

Why is the first part of that entry in G. W written in Modi ?—I have both Marathi and Gujarati entries in my book.

Are there any other entries in Modi that month ?—Yes, on page 41.

You got no profit out of this transaction at all ?—No.

And you do not know what notes you got back from him ?—No.

Lukindass Heerachund was next called and cross-examined :

Has the debit in your book been paid ye ?—I have dealings with Dulichand, and it is entered in my ledger under his name. At page 5 I produce an entry of Rs. 500.

Do you know whether this hoondi has been cashed ?—Yes. It has been by Becherdass Manchand. I know this by letters I received from him.

Becherdass Shirchand was next called and cross-examined :

Do you know to whom you sold these hoondies ?—Yes. To Motiji Shunkerdass and Kawal Wasta. They are petty tradesmen. They also deal in hoondies.

Moro Ragonath Biwalkar was called and said :—I am the Mamlatdar of Koregaum. In January 1887, I was on special duty in the Sattara District. My *pucca* appointment was at Nandgaon. I know Dravid. He was a pleader at Sattara. In the early part of 1887, I advanced him Rs. 300. This was in January or February. I got no acknowledgment from him. He repaid me in August of the same year. About a month after I gave him the money, and he told me why he borrowed the money. Later in that year I sent him Rs. 500. This was in September. On the 25th September I sent Rs. 450 by an insured packed. Next day I sent Rs. 50 by P. O. O.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford :

You know Dravid intimately ?—Yes.

Were you not the Sheristadar of the 2nd Assistant Collector of Kandeish ?—Yes.

B. G. Sathe was a Mamlardar at Bhosawal then ?—Yes.

You know Sathe very well ?—Yes.

Both in Khandeish and in the Sattara District ?—Yes.

He was District Deputy Collector in Sattara when you were there ?—Yes.

He has gone to Ratnagheri now ?—Yes.

You saw him on his way there ?—No.

You have been on special duty for some time ?—About two years.

Before that you were doing the Poona Revenue audit ?—Yes.

Before that in Mr. Robertson's time you were selected for taking up land for the Railway ?—Yes.

So you have been on special duty since February 1885 ?—Yes, with an interval of six months.

Since being on special sunnud duty, you have been drawing the pay of a 2nd Grade Mamlatdar ?—Yes.

So a year before being promoted to the 2nd Grade you drew the pay of the rank ?—Yes.

By Mr. Latham : I last saw Mr. Sathe in July.

Amaro Andre Zuzarte was next called and said :—I am a clerk in the Commissioner's Office, C. D. Till the 12th of November 1888, I was in the Commissioner's Office. I was then transferred to Sattara as acting Head Clerk to the Collector of Sattara. I remained there till August last, and was retransferred to the Commissioner's office. I see this general list of graduates. It was prepared by me under the instructions of the Assistant Commissioner. I see No. 4, Dravid's name. In the first column is a pencil note, It looks like Mr. Crawford's writing. In the 2nd, column the remarks are in Mr. Kyte's writing of Mr. Kyte left about the middle of June 1886. In column 8 the remarks are in my handwriting. Immediately below it the remark is partly in Mr. Kyte's writing. I thing the remark in my writing was written at one time. I wrote this when I prepared the list. I prepared the list shortly after Mr. Crawford took charge. They must have been written before I left in November 1886. I do not remember whether the pencil or ink remark was written first. I see the remark "superseded permanently" in blue pencil. I do not remember whether it was there when I wrote the remark in ink.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford :

You did not see this list between leaving the Commissioner's office and to-day ?—I saw it yesterday. Mr. Little showed it to me.

He asked you what you remembered about it ?—Yes.

He asked you the same questions as you were asked to-day ?—Almost the same.

You know that Poonsa was asked about it ?—Yes.

You know Mr. Crawford gave some evidence about it ?—Yes.

You think this note was written at once time ?—Yes.

Do you not see that the lower ink is slightly darker than the upper ?—Yes.

If you had not been asked about this yesterday, could you have given any opinion about that note ?—Yes. The same as I have done now.

Are there any more remarks in your writing here ? —None in the Graduate list.

Are there any in the other ?—Yes.

Do you remember anything about that entry ?.—No. Look at column 2.

Can you say your remark in column 8 was written before Mr. Kyte's ?—No.

When were you first asked to give evidence in this case ?—Yesterday.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham :

The pencil remarks are later than my remarks. The remarks against Dravid were written about the time I left. The Head Clerk is next to Mr. Pendse in his branch of the office. He has only to attend to the English Branch. Including the first and second clerks there are six men under Mr. Pendse in the English Branch.

The Court rose at 4-45 p. m.

THE DUKE OF COBURG'S MEMOIRS.

After nearly a year's delay, the second volume of the Duke of Coburg's Memoirs, under the title of "Aus meinem Leben, und aus meiner Zeit," has been published, and of this the *St. James's Gazette* publishes a summary. The present volume, it explains, includes the time between 1851 and 1859—a period of German history extending from the provisional abandonment of all unity schemes, and the consequent recurrence to the old Frankfort Diet system, until the Italian war and the first defeat of Austria.

THE CZAR NICHOLAS.

These reminiscences are less personal than political. But when Duke Earnest chooses he can draw a portrait vividly and well. Take, for instance, the following characterization of the Emperor Nicholas, whom he declares to have been the last real autocrat in Europe :—

In the person of the Emperor Nicholas all vague abstractions of State, Church, and nationality vanished. One looked at him and perceived that all the force expressed in these terms was concentrated in his person. And yet this colossal apparition of an absolute ruler proved on closer examination to be mere outward show, a painted picture. He was the most perfect wearer of uniform among all the princes of Europe, a tailor's block (*Modell*) for every kind of full dress. The principles of his life and government were uniform and red tape. He looked both in the statesman and the general in so marked a degree that his complete capacity to fill either *role* seemed to every one a foregone conclusion. That and everything else he effected by means of the grand spirit born within him which was expressed in the phrase " Nimbus of the Autocrat." He was better capable of maintaining this in the most brilliant style than any of the emperors and kings of his time. But with equal ability he managed to give to the social expression of his feeling a certain air of *bonhomie*, which corresponded to his change of uniform. Above all, he understood the art of putting one out of countenance, while his gallant and chivalrous demeanour fascinated both men and women. His influence was everywhere and nowhere, like that of the Wandering Jew.

THE ORSINI PLOT.

A graphic account is given of the Orsini attempt on the life of Louis Napoleon—an incident of which the Duke chanced to be an eye-witness, and to which he all but fell a victim. Napoleon had invited him to Fontainebleau for shooting. In the afternoon they returned to Paris, the Emperor insisting on driving the Duke to his residence on the Quai Malaquais. The Emperor might almost be said to have the gift of prophecy when passing the statue of King Henri Quatre on the point Neuf, he made the following remark :—

"Of all attempts at assassination, only that with the dagger, in which the assassin forfeits his life in the act, is dangerous. In all other attempts on the lives of Sovereigns, the traitors hope to be able to save themselves by flight." The reader can conceive how deeply those words of the Emperor, uttered only a few hours before one of the most atrocious attempts, at assassination ever made, impressed themselves on my memory, and that they appeared to me afterwards as an almost miraculous presentiment, in glaring cont ast to the composure and ease of mind enjoyed by the Emperor in a rare degree that day. Nothing, therefore, ever astonished me more than the news, afterwards current, that he had been warned that very day by Police-Superintendent Pietri that an attempt to assassinate him was expected.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE BOMBS.

The Emperor had built a separate entrance to the old Opera House in order to better avoid the danger of assassination. The only way for carriages was from Rue Pelletier, where there were deafening cries of " Vive l'Empereur ! But immediately afterwards a detonation was heard which at first gave the Duke the impression that the company of soldiers at the entrance had fired a volley ;—

At this moment a second bomb burst under the Emperor's carriage as it drove up, and coachmen, horses, servants, and the lancers of the escort were thrown to the ground. Cries sounded from the street, and we heard the lamentations of the wounded and cries for help. I was still standing rooted to the spot with horror when the Emperor and Empress rushed in. They seemed as if about to fall. The Empress seized me, as if mechanically, by the arm, and said, with considerable composure, " Sauvez moi ! " The Emperor was as if stunned, and made a staggering movement, so that I thought he was wounded. His hat was knocked in a little, and torn by a bullet on one side But before I had recovered my senses, and was able to grasp the situation, a third and still more terrific detonation followed close to us. The bomb must have been thrown straight at the door of the vestibule ; petards and bullets shattered the windows and rebounded from the ceiling. Immediately behind the Emperor and Empress a number of persons, not a few of them wounded, had, strange to say, penetrated, as if by magic, into the interior. I tore the Empress, whom I had on my arm, away with me and remember having knocked down a person who threw himself in my way as I made for the staircase which led to the box. The Emperor seemed undecided which way to turn, and then followed us up the stairs. At last we all reached the box. In the theatre the playing and singing had already begun. We were greeted as we entered by the swearing of Wilhem Tell in the scene on the Rutli ; they were giving a series of scenes from different operas, and Ristori was to play in the death-scene of " Mary Stuart." In the first interval between the acts, during which the whole audience must have heard of the attempt, for wounded people had been bandaged in the corridors of the theatre, the Emperor and Empress stepped to the parapet of the box, but were not greeted by the people. Not a hand was raised, not a sound was uttered. The Emperor said to me in German—and he spoke with me almost exclusively in German during the following hours—" There you see the Parsians—they have never been sternly enough dealt with."

THE FAMOUS NAPOLEONIC POLICE.

The first of the Ministers and dignitaries who came to congratulate the Emperor was Pietri.

The Emperor rushed to meet him. The little man looked very pale ; his features were quite distorted. " Eh, bien ? " said the Emperor. " Nous ne savons rien du tout," answered the Minister of Police again and again to the urgent questions of the Emperor, who then turned to me and exclaimed in German, " There you see the famous Napoleonic police ! "

The Emperor dismissed Pietri with the order to report to him again in the box after an hour, which he did. At this second appearance the Minister said the following words, which I can most exactly remember, and which have remained in my memory so much the more tenaciously as they seemed to tally so little with the official narrative afterwards published : — " Nous avons fait des arrestations, mais nous ne sommes pas plus avances qu aparavant." The Emperor asked : " Pas des noms ? " Pietri answered, " Non ! "

WHERE DID THE BOMBS COME FROM ?

The Duke, the same evening, discussed the circumstances of the attempt with General Roguet, who sat on the back seat of the Emperor's carriage on the drive to the theatre.

He assured me that I, being a much taller man, would infallibly have perished if I had accepted the Emperor's offer and been with their Majesties in the carriage, because the bullets and bomb fragments all flew over their heads against the roof of the carriage. My observations on the fatal evening entirely agreed with General Roguets, in the circumstance that neither of us could explain where the bombs could have been thrown from. The reports given to the Emperor in the box as to the origin of the attempt, were quite obscure and unintelligible when compared with the police reports which appeared in the morning of the 15th.

The Duke adds that, when he visited Paris some weeks later and once more visited the Emperor and Empress no mention was made of the affair.

THE FIGHTING-BLOOD OF ENGLISHMEN.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, in the *St. James's Gazette*, has the following interesting study on the warlike instincts of Britishers and the degeneracy of our young men generally :—

It is just two centuries since modern English political history began with the landing of William of Orange at Brixham Harbour, Torbay. The occasion seems a suitable one to take stock of ourselves, and to inquire whether we are or are not still the people we were in the days of the glorious, pious, and immortal memory," and in the ages which went before. Every now and then the despairing note of the pessimist awakens a certain echo of alarm. Great Pan is dead and our sleepy pilots do not hear the cry. Things are as bad as they can be, and there is no hope of their mending. We are going to the dogs, definitively this time ; though it is true we have been going to the dogs any time these last hundred years or more. We are losing our place among the nations, and from being at the head shall soon be at the fag-end of everything. We are not so industrious, not so temperate, nor so frugal, nor so well taught, nor now so enterprising, and certainly at no time so well organised, as our neighbours. We are riddled by fads, dislocated by party passions, distanced by competitors. We are falling asunder like a loosened bit of conglomerate ; and the heterogeneous races of which Britons are composed are proving their original antagonism in the want of cession in more directions than one. Then we are losing our nerve in face of danger, and becoming effeminate in proportion to our culture.

TOOTHLESS, SHORT-SIGHTED, AND WORSE.

For this a hundred good reasons can be given, all logically proving the case against us—as logically as it has been proved that the future man must needs be hairless, toothless, short-sighted, spindle-shanked, and weak-handed. Anæsthetics baked the list. Whether they have done more good than evil in the world is scarcely an open question. To the individual, of course, they are of priceless comfort, but to the race of more than doubtful advantage. They are among the many causes which have sharpened the nerves and softened the fibre of the present generation, which have produced that effeminate dread of pain and shrinking from discomfort that threaten to turn us all into Sybarites past redemption. The worship of humanitarianism, again—of regard for the individual, rather than the community—passing over the country, though doing credit to the hearts of the women who have set it in motion, does very little to the heads of the men who have helped to keep it up. And here the pessimists have something to say for themselves. For surely our super-sensitiveness to pain, either on our own persons or the persons of others, does not help to make such men as our forefathers were, and, if carried too far, would undoubtedly sap the true virility of the nation. Where are our fighting brave ly to the last, yields himself prisoner when he can no longer stand, saying quietly "I am sore wounded ; my greaves are full of blood, a modern masher takes chloroform if his tooth is to be drawn, and his flesh is made locally insensible if his corns have to be cut.

BUT STILL SUPERIOR.

No one who can obtain immunity submits himself to pain of any kind ; and the reason given—that nerves are more sensitive than they used to be—is perfectly true. But, say the pessimists, what does that mean, save weakened vital power because of a more delicate organisation ? Nothing differs so much in races as sensitiveness of life. A southern Italian dies of a shock to his nervous system which would not do more than give an Englishman a headache. He takes to his bed for a fit of passion, and is seriously ill when he " makes bad blood. " He has become as brittle as a star-fish—as invertebrate as a sea-cucumber ; and what climate and careless ease of living, the want of hard work and the insufficient food resulting, the soft self-indulgence of idleness, and the absence of that hardening process which is got by struggling with evil conditions—what will these have done when our modern pessimism is doing for us ; and if we are not on the alert and do not keep up our fighting blood as men should, we shall become just as mollascous, as invertebrate, and as brittle as those degenerate descendants of warlike progenitors.

OUR GILDED YOUTH.

Restricting our area and looking at certain of our gilded youth, things do seem shaky, to say the least of it. Our young men about town are not exactly after the pattern of our Percys and Dacres, our Grahams and Featherstonhaughs, " all stark moss-troopers and arrant thieves " though they were, still brave men and gallant warriors, whose courage somewhat redeemed their lawlessness. Of our gilded youth, the robuster kind—those who have a dash of the old moss-trooping spirit turned to baser uses—go to bed at dawn and get up in the afternoon ; drinking, smoking, gambling, and vagabondising meanwhile. The more sedentary kind, who would have fished for carp and illuminated missals 400 years ago, spend their strength on a little music and a good deal of upholstery, and there is even an outflow of erotic poetry or, if that form of æstheticism which ranks colour with morality and certain flowers with spiritual aspirations. And both kinds pay much attention to the cuisine of their friends, and pronounce these worthy of association or unworthy according to the skill of their cook and the date of the vintages laid down in their cellars. These young men abound ; so do the Bohemians, who will not submit themselves to any kind of restraint and who carry out the law of individual freedom to the ultimate. Whatever their social status, they are our very " scorning of rules of disciplines from without or within, and setting good manners at defiance as so much antiquated formality they disdain to adopt. Then, again, we have our luxurious *parvenus*, whose ostentation and magnificence are making the blue-blooded take to simplicity as a kind of protest—these, too, are not of the same race as those who vanquished the Spanish Armada and stormed the heights of Badajos. All this and more does the pessimist point out as so many signs of the times, and milestones on the way to national destruction ; and the hollow-eyed open-mouthed audience believes him, and holds that " Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin" has been written on the wall against us, as it was against Belshazzar. We have been weighed and found wanting in the manly qualities which make a great nation, and our glory is departing from us.

WANTED GRIT !

Well, all this may be true, and is true in part if not in its totality. We have too much softness and effeminacy and humanitarianism and luxury ; and we are given up more to persons than to principles and to party feeling rather than patriotic. And yet, when wanted and called on, we are there ; and the fighting power of the brave old race does not seem to have diminished, nor has its courage nor its energy. We hold our own against such enemies as we have to meet : we lose our lives in the desert, on exploring expeditions, on the Nile, on any kind of man's work that is and we have not yet discarded the lion for the domestic tabby. Some of our philanthropists would like that we should, and some of our women—those who want to see men reduced to the standard of women, combed and curled and dainty-handed, and abhorrent of all rude sports, and as nicely behaved as so many good little maidens fresh from school ; but the sense of the nation repudiates the tabby, just yet at least, and holds to the need of the lion-hearted manliness for men. Until the long-looked-for and often-talked-of millennium sets in in real earnest, there will be no good in showing the pattern of the ploughshare into which we are to beat our swords or in extolling the virtues of a pruning-hook over those of a spear. Life has its rough places and its rough work ; and embroidered slippers and white kid gloves do not always suit either ways or things. It is a pity truly that so much of the animal and so much of the barbarian remain in the midst of our civilisation ; but there they are, and both animal and barbarian have to be recognised, and provided for—and against—if we would keep our place among the nations, and not become as soft as a cargo of sea-cucumbers.

DORMANT, NOT DEAD.

How else, but by the power of true manliness, cant we stem the torrent of ruffianism ready at any moment to overflow and swamp us all in one black flood of lawlessness and disorder ? If our philanthropists as non-fighting men—our tender-hearted women who think pain the greatest evil of life, and those of such ethereal purity as to hold smoking for sin—if these had their own way every drop of fighting-blood would be drained out of our men, and we should be left a prey to all our foes of every kind. Just as their fatal decision of " an armed neutrality " ruined Venice and gave her into the hands of the armed stranger, so would our superfine sense of gentleness, and even of morality, ruin refinement the pessimists and the dogs would have the us ; and t But every now and then, when hope flags best of it, rows weak, some splendid sacrifice, some and belief g achievement, lifts up the fame and brightmagnificent ac splendour of the brave old name of ens again the Englishmen. The great god Pan is not dead. He is only asleep at that hour of the fervid noon when he always slept ; and though Palinurus has more than once " nodded at his helm, " he, too, will awake when he is wanted. But the women and their backers must not have their will, and the fighting-blood of Englishmen must not be watered down to the soft milk of weakness. If we have to sin at all, we must rather sin on the other side ; and perhaps the pessimists are right so far—the excess we have to guard against at the present time is that of sentimentality rather than of severity—of soft-handedness rather than of rude roughness.

CURIOUS FOLK-LORE.

The new *fasciculus* of the *Folk-Lore Journal* contains an extensive collection of notes upon the Folk-Lore of Sunderlandshire by Miss Dempster. Some of the notes are curious enough to bear reproduction, particularly those which referred to an ancestor of our present Governor :—

THE MAN WHO FLEW WITH THE FAIRIES.

Five generations ago two men were walking on a Thursday morning to attend the sacramental preachings in the parish of Dornoch, to which one of them belonged. The other was a native of Lairg. G.(the Dornoch man) asked the other of his welfare, who replied that his health, under Providence, was but middling, " Rory," said G., I would like to hear of yourself concerning a point that troubles me. " And what is that ?" " They say that you are now taken up with creatures which we are little acquainted with. Rory could not deny the impeachment ; but confessed that he was in the power of the " little people," that they called him away at any time, carrying him off, when he flew like a bird, having once been as high as the steeple of Dornoch Cathedral, spending sometimes weeks, sometimes days and nights, in their society. G. inquired anxiously what they gave him to eat, when he replied that the food was much the same as he had at home, but that everything—beef, bread, or fish—had the same taste, and was like so much cork. This is all of their conversation that has been recovered. My informant, an old woman, had it from her grandfather, whose grandfather is the G. of the tale.

A POTENT WITCH.

The great witch, the *Cailleach Mohr* of Clibrek, was once suspected of having enchanted all the deer of the Reay forest, by which means they became bewitched proof. Lord Reay, who was exceedingly angry, was yet at a loss how to remedy the evil or to break the spell. His man William promised to find all out about it. He watched the witch for a whole night, and by some counter spell contrived to be present in the morning, when he detected her milking the hinds. They stood about round the door of her hut, but one of them took a fancy to a skein of blue worsted that hung from a nail and ate it. The witch, in a rage, struck the animal. " Ah !" she cried, " that spell is off you now, and Lord Reay's bullet will be your death to-day." William repeated this to his master, who would, however, hardly believe that he had spent the night in the hut of the great witch. But a fine hind was shot that very day, and a hank of blue yarn found in her stomach established at once the reputation of the servant and of the *Calleach Mohr* of Ben Clibrek. William determined to pay her another visit, well knowing that this wicked old woman, though very rich, never gave anything away, and had never asked any one to sit down in her house. He accordingly walked into her kitchen. She turned round and craved to know the stranger's name and his destination. " I come from the south, and I am going to the north," he answered curtly. " But what is your name ?" " My name is William *Sitdoun*." " *Sit-down* !" she repeated, whereupon he flung himself into a chair She gave an angry cry. This do I willingly," he said when the mistress bids me." She was very much provoked, and taking out a bannock, as white and as round as the moon, began to eat without taking any more notice of him. " Your piece seems a dry one, mistress," he said at last. " Ah, the fat side is towards me," gruffly answered the witch, who had indeed spread one side with butter almost an inch thick. " The side that is to you shall be to me," cried William, and making a dash at the cake he ran out of the hut, carrying the witche's supper with him as a trophy. The old woman began to curse and to hope that the morsel might kill him ; but William was too wise to eat anything that was fashioned by such uncanny hands. The witch it was who ate up in a fury all that her visitor did not carry off ; so she died of her unhallowed meal, to the great joy of Lord Reay and of all her neighbours.

SECOND SIGHT.

A carpenter assures us that when he was a boy, in Assynt, he was one day herding sheep on the limestone cliffs of Stronchrubie (which commands the head of Loch Assynt), when he beheld a four-wheeled carriage (a thing he had never seen in his life), with a pair of horses and harness that shone in the sun, coming down at a quick pace a spur of one of the most rugged hills in Sutherland (Glashbhein). He thought no more of the apparition, though it was sufficiently wonderful, considering that on that side of the loch there was not a yard of road. He left Assynt ; nor did he return there till a very few years ago, when the road that now runs from Assynt to Glen Dhu was made. One day, lying again above the tarn, he saw an open carriage and pair of horses come quickly along the new road, at the very spot where his prophetical vehicle had thirty years before crossed the steep incline from Glashbhein to the lake.

THE SPECTRAL HOSTS.

Part of the estate of Eubo, recently bought by the Duke of Sutherland, consists of an open moor sloping almost to the sea. On this piece of ground spectral hosts have been repeatedly seen charging and repulsing each other, and people crossing the moor have been noticed by others to be surrounded by these armies, of which they themselves saw nothing It is most common before sunrise, and may be supposed (though the country-people think it uncanny) to resemble the figures seen by travellers in the Erzgebirge.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN.

Some workmen, trenching by the side of a river in Sutherland long, long ago, heard one day an unearthly voice cry, " The hour is come, but not the man." Half an hour later they descried a man running at full speed, as if with the intention of crossing the stream. One of them started off to try and intercept him, because the river was then in " spost," or " spate," and he was very likely, from his haste, to plunge in without noticing how heavily it was running. The man, a stranger, seemed eager and breathless, and, when what is called " fey," for he refused to listen to the workmen and shook them off. They, familiar with the pools and shallows of the river, used force to prevent his running so great a risk ; and, finding he would not listen to reason, they carried him off and locked him up in our Lady's Chapel, not far off. Thither they returned to seek him, when work-hours were over, and to their horror, found that he had drowned himself in the font. The " man" could not pass his " hour."

THE SNYDER EXPLOSIVE SHELL.

Mr. H. F. Snyder, of New York, who is at present in London, has succeeded in constructing a projectile by means of which it is possible to fire from an ordinary gun shells filled with explosives of the most active character.

The difficulty in the way of doing this has been that the charge was liable to be ignited by the shock of the powder explosion against the base of the shell, so that the latter would burst in the calibre of the gun ; but Mr. Snyder has overcome this difficulty by the expedient of introducing a buffer of indiarubber between the powder and the base of the shell, so that the latter receives a push instead of the ordinary concussion.

The projectile, as now made by Mr. Snyder, consists of two portions, the front, or actual shell, which contains the charge of dynamite or of nitro-glycerine, and a detachable posterior portion which contains the buffer. Taking the projectile for a 6-in. howitzer as an example, we find that the front part, which contains the dynamite, is of the common cylindrico-conoidal form, and is about two-and-a-half diameters in length. It has a solid base, is charged by removing a screw plug from the apex, and its posterior half is turned down so as to be of slightly smaller external diameter than the anterior half. For experimental purposes the material is brass, but steel would be used in actual warfare. The posterior or detachable half of the projectile is a tube of soft brass about 9-in. in length, which contracts into the bore of the gun, and which receives the actual shell in front. The base of this tube is closed by metal, and its posterior 7in. are occupied by a plug of indiarubber, which fits into its interior. This plug is fluted externally, and contains several Cylindrical cavities or air chambers, open at the back and closed in front. The plug being pushed home in the hinder portion of the tube, leaving the front 2 in. free, the charged shell is pushed in to occupy this space of 2in., and then the projectile as a whole is ready to be placed in the gun in front of an ordinary powder charge. When the gun is fired, the first effect of the powder is expended upon the indiarubber and upon the air contained in its chambers, with the effect that the plug and the tube containing it are compressed, shortened, and forced into the grooves of the rifling. No shock is imparted to the dynamite, and the projectile as a whole is gently started on its way, the explosive contents not being fired until the shell strikes against the object towards which it is directed, when an effect is produced determined by the quantity and properties of the charge. Mr. Snyder's first experiments were made with quite small shells, but, finding them completely successful, he became emboldened to try larger and larger guns and charges, and he has now repeatedly fired 8lb. or 10lb. of dynamite or nitro-glycerine from a 6in howitzer. He came to [illegible] ending to place his inventions at the disposal of the [illegible] Government, but his shells and gun were seized at Liverpool by the Customs authorities, and he finds that the laws in force here with regard to the use of explosives are practically prohibitory of the loading processes which it would be necessary for him to carry out. In consequence of these obstacles he went on to Turkey, where he was very cordially received, and had many opportunities of firing at fixed target with, if the testimony of photography is conclusive, most destructive effects. He is also negotiating with the Austrian and Italian Governments for experiments in their respective countries. In addition to the power of firing explosives with safety, Mr. Synder claims that his system greatly diminishes recoil and also the strain of the powder charge upon the fabric of the gun.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

AN EMBROIDERY EXHIBITION.

An interesting exhibition was just opened, when the mail left, at Howell and James's art galleries, in Regent-street. Antique specimens of weaving and embroidery form the bulk of the collection, and among them will be found some examples that the expert will at once recognise to be very rare. The student of old embroideries must often have been struck, remarks a writer in the *Daily News*, by the thought that human art has always given of its very best to its churches, from architecture downward to the skilled craft of the needle and the finest production of the loom. As in the days of the building of Solomon's Temple, when a " cunning man, skilful to work in gold and in silver, in brass, in iron, in stone and in timber, in purple, in blue, and in fine linen and in crimson," was fetched from Tyre to embellish the sacred building ; so now, wherever ancient needlework is exhibited, the finest specimens will invariably be found to be those consecrated to the service of the Church, whether Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Turkish, Spanish, Italian, or French. Altar frontals and priest's vestments take the same prominent place in the present exhibition. Among them is a marvellously wrought hood of a cope (No. 44) in Genoese Spanish laid work. In a space measuring about sixteen inches by perhaps eighteen, thirteen figures are introduced. That in the centre would appear by the long flowing hair to be a female. She seems to be rising out of a large box into a wide ray of golden light. On either side of her are six men, in attitudes of surprise or of prayer. The faces, hands, and feet are rendered by stitchery in a manner that may be likened to line engraving. This small piece of work represents an enormous amount of labour of a skilled sort, in which both eyes and hand must have been trained by a long course of previous work. The stitch in some ways resembles the " *tent stitch* " to which our grandmothers devoted some of the brightest hours of their girlhood.

SOME INTERESTING EXHIBITS.

A curiously interesting example of ancient Spanish work, in which fine gold and silver threads are abundantly used, is mentioned conspicuously. The delicate softness of the tones of silk in which the floral border is worked contrasts artistically with the centre vase in gold and silver. The metal threads are tarnished, but time has touched the silks with mellowing hand. A priestly vestment in the same work, probably of great age, is a very rare specimen. The embroidery is worked on antique brocade of great beauty, which must have been made upon a loom as fine as any modern one. The gold thread is wrought in the Spanish " basket " stitch. Some silk-embroidered coverlets in Spanish Manilla work are in excellent preservation, and apart from the beauty of the needlework the varied character of the designs has a peculiar interest for the connoisseur. One of these is edged with hand-made fringe, in which all the colours of the embroidery are reproduced. This fringe is as good now as it was the day it was made.